THE WEATHER

Fair Monday, except snow in extreme west; Tuesday, fair.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

OPPORTUNITY BECKONS.

Opportunity waits for a look from your eyes every morning in The Star's Business Locals.

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ACUTE SITUATION IS DEVELOPING IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

Relations Between Italy and Austria Thought Nearing the Breaking Point.

GREECE MAKES A MOVE

Austrian and German Subjects in Italy Have Been Given Warning to Leave.

Italian Officers of First Line Called to Colors.

London, March 21. — The relations between Italy and Austria are believed to have reached an acute stage. A Rome dispatch says Austrian and German subjects have been advised by their consuls to leave Italy in the shortest possible time and that a number of Germans who recently arrived in Italy are being watched because of a suspicion that they are military spies.

There have been reports for some days that Germany's effort to secure the continued neutrality of Italy by inducing Austria to cede Trent and other territory to her were not meeting with success. Italy, it was said, demanded that the territory be ceded to her immediately, but that the Teutonic allies desired to make the transfer after the war.

Austria Strengthens Border

Following this came reports that Austria had commenced strengthening her Southern frontier, and according to a dispatch received in Paris from Rome today Italian officers of all arms belonging to the first line, who have been on half pay, have been called to the colors. In military circles here the order is considered significant, it being contended that these officers would not be called from the public administration unless the situation was serious. No Austrian news on the subject is available in London, the censor in that country having, it is said, prohibited comments.

There also are reports that Greece is preparing to adopted a more active attitude. Following a series of prolonged cabinet meetings at Athens the Greek minister of marine is quoted as having said that the Greek government had received all guarantees and to have indicated that the country was about to engage in some enterprise.

As the chief objection to former Premier Venizelos's policy of helping the Allies against Turkey was declared to have been that Greece had no guarantees that she would receive adequate compensation, this statement of the minister of marine is considered in high circles in London as an intimation that the new Greek government is now satisfied with the Allies' guarantees.

Action in Dardanelles

The Allied fleet is preparing for a renewal of the attack on the Dardanelles, delayed by unfavorable weather. At a council of the admirals aboard the French battleship Suffren it is reported that a decision was reached to make a new general attack in which all the warships will take part.

Reverting to their policy of last fall the Germans early today attacked Paris with aircraft. Four Zeppelins started for the city but only two reached it. These dropped bombs, injuring a number of persons and setting fire to buildings. The French airmen whose duty it is to guard the city, pursued the Germans but owing to the mist they were unable to overtake the airships.

As far as the land operations are concerned, the eastern front holds the most interest. The Russians according to Petrograd, are pressing the Germans back to the East Prussian frontier, their latest achievement being to defeat three German columns on the road from Ostrolenka to Myszyniec. From the same sources comes a statement that Prasymi is at its last gasp and that the garrison is getting rid of its ammunition preparatory to surrendering.

Little Action in West

In the West the only news comes from the German official report, which claims minor successes in Champagne, North of Beausejour and in the Vosges where they took French prisoners.

General Botha, at the head of the Union of South Africa forces is reported to have gained an important success over the Germans in German West Africa, capturing an entrenched position and taking 200 prisoners and two guns near Swakopmund. The fighting was still in progress when the district dispatch was sent.

In England leaders of public opinion are devoting their attention to the question of increasing the output of munitions and of generally speeding up the manufacture and movement of supplies required by the army. Threatened dispatches are being settled by the men being granted war bonuses while other questions are being re-

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PARIS BOMBARDED FROM THE AIR BY HOSTILE ZEPPELINS REPORT SMALL DAMAGE DONE

Four German Zeppelins Started Toward the City, But Only Two Reached There—Dozen Bombs Dropped in Outskirts of City by Airmen—People of Paris More Curious Than Frightened—View Raiders.

Paris, March 21.—Zeppelin airships raided Paris early this morning and dropped a dozen bombs but the damage done was unimportant. Seven or eight persons were injured, but only one seriously. Four of the aircraft started for the capital following the valley of the Oise, but only two reached their goal. Missiles also were dropped at Compiegne, Ribecourt and Dreslincourt, but without serious result.

Paris remained calm while the aerial invasion was in progress and residents of the city exhibited more curiosity than fear. Trumpets gave the signal that all lights must be extinguished as warning was received of the Zeppelin's approach. Searchlights were turned on the clouds, anti-aircraft guns opened fire and aeroplanes rose to attack the Germans, but their operations were hampered by a heavy mist.

An official communication regarding the raid declares it served only to show how well the defensive arrangements would work out when put to the test. The statement follows:

Official Report Made.

"Between 1:15 o'clock and 3 o'clock this morning, four Zeppelins started toward Paris from the direction of Compiegne following the valley of the Oise. Two were compelled to return before reaching Paris, one at Rouen 60 miles of Paris, the other at Nantes (on the Seine) 36 miles from Paris. The other two were attacked by anti-aircraft guns and only passed over outskirts of Paris and the northwestern [illegible] and neighboring suburbs. They withdrew after having dropped a dozen bombs, some of which did not explode. The damage done was unimportant. Seven or eight persons were injured, but only one seriously.

"The different stations for anti-aircraft defense opened fire upon the Zeppelins which were constantly kept illuminated by searchlights. One appeared to have been hit. The aeroplane squadron took part in the action, but mist hampered pursuit.

"Summing up, the Zeppelin raid on Paris, was a complete failure. It served only to demonstrate how well the defensive arrangements were continued. The population was calm. On their way back the Zepeplins dropped a dozen incendiary or explosive bombs on Compiegne, doing only unimportant damage. Three bombs were dropped on Ribecourt and Dreslincourt, to the North of Compiegne, without result."

The lights of the city flickered and then disappeared as city firemen hastened through the streets blowing trumpet signals announcing the presence of the hostile aircraft.

No Panic in City.

Buzing motors of the aeroplanes and searchlights from the vicinity of the Eiffel tower to the heights of Montmartre caused the keenest interest and excitement, but there was no panic.

Thousands strained their eyes in an effort to catch a glimpse of the invaders which many claimed to have seen moving swiftly in the vicinity of Madeleine. Balconies and roofs in Passy and other quarters were used as vantage points by the curious, while many of the more timid sought refuge in cellars. The comparatively few persons who were in the streets were interested spectators, apparently careless of possible danger. All taxicabs were stopped and the occupants forced to alight.

Soon a distant roar was heard, but it was not known whether it was caused by the explosion of bombs dropped by the Zeppelins or by the fire of anti-craft guns. Then reports were received of the explosions of bombs in the Batignolles quarter and in the Rues DuLong and Des Dames.

Reports followed of two explosions between Puteaux and Surenes, suburbs of Paris. Residents of the district reported having seen a large dirigible flying toward the South and then returning to the North. The searchlight on Mont Valerin flashed its rays on the craft and cannon fired on it. Gradually the Zeppelin disappeared from view.

Eight Bombs Thrown.

Official reports show that eight bombs were thrown at Asnieres, where three persons were wounded. An incendiary bomb set fire to a house at Neuilly, but no one was hurt and the flames were quickly extinguished.

One projectile fell through the roof of a residence at LaGarenne into the nursery where a baby was asleep in its cradle. Almost every piece of furniture in the room except the cradle was destroyed. The child was not touched.

Two women living in the Rue Pocard at Levallois-Perret were awakened by an incendiary bomb dropped through the roof. The chemicals which the missile contained burst into flames, but the women escaped unhurt.

Ten persons living in a house in the Pace Courcellais also at Levallo, Isperret, had narrow escapes when a bomb wrecked the building. Two youths who fell into the cellar were covered with debris but they were only bruised.

The first bombs began to drop on the outskirts of Paris at 1:45 and the last fell at 2:25 o'clock. At 4:30 o'clock the firemen went through the streets trumpeting the signal that all danger was passed and the city lights were turned on.

Traveled at Great Height.

The Zeppelins traveled at a great height, estimated at considerably more than a mile.

A bomb that fell at Neuilly set fire to an occupied house near the American hospital. Dr. Hunter S. Carlett, of

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DEPARTMENT OF WAR THANKS GEN. SCOTT

Chief of Staff Again Demonstrates His Ability.

AS A MAKER OF PEACE

After Making Successful Arrangement for Protection of American Neutrality on Border, Scott Deals With Indians.

Washington, March 21.—A laconic telegram came to the War Department today from Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, at Bluff, Utah, announcing that the general was bringing four Piute Indians who recently lead a band of their tribesmen on the warpath when the Federal authorities attempted to arrest Tse-Ne-Gat for murder. The message addressed to Secretary Garrison said:

"Successful. Have four Piutes desired by Marshal Niebker and am at their desire, personally conducting them to Salt Lake City to turn them over to the marshal. Leaving everything peaceable behind us in Southern Utah. Should reach Thompson Tuesday and Salt Lake City Wednesday.

Secretary Garrison, gratified and relieved of more anxiety than he had cared to confess, at once dispatched the following to the general:

"I heartily congratulate you on obtaining success in circumstances which seemed to make it impossible. I appreciate your work in the highest degree."

Newspaper dispatches last night told of General Scott's arrival at Bluff with the four Indians, Tse-Ne-Gat and his father, "Old Polk," Chief Posey and the latter's son. The party rode in just ten days after General Scott, unarmed and accompanied only by an orderly and two Navajo scouts, had started off on a snow covered mountain trail for the distant hiding place of the Piutes.

Indians Showed Fight.

The general went to the scene after the Indians had driven off a posse headed by Marshal Nebeker which undertook to arrest Tse-Ne-Gat. One member of the posse and two Indians were killed in the battle. Some of the older officers at the War Department shook their heads gloomily and recalled harrowing experiences of their own in the Indian country, when the chief of staff undertook this mission. General Scott started out cheerfully however, confident of success and scouting the idea that he was risking his life.

Throughout a long and distinguished career, the general has been noted for his astounding success as a peacemaker both with the Indians of the West and with the fierce tribesmen of the Philippines. This is only one of many times that he has gone unarmed to seek out and bring into camp a fugitive savage who, though willing to fight to the death for liberty against a troop of cavalry succumbed to the eloquent arguments of the white chief.

Since he has been chief of staff, the general has been called upon once

(Continued on Page Two.)

ADMIRALS OF ALLIED FLEET IN CONFERENCE DETERMINE TO RENEW BOMBARDMENT

As Soon as Weather Permits, Bombardment of Turkish Forts in the Dardanelles Will be Renewed is Decision—Destruction of the French Battleship Bouvet is Described by a Rescued Member of Her Crew.

Paris, March 21.—Admirals of the Allied fleet who conferred aboard the French flagship Suffern, Friday, are believed to have decided unanimously to renew soon the general attack on the Dardanelles, says a Havas dispatch from Tennedos.

The French battleship Gaulois, the dispatch says, which was badly damaged by the Turkish forts is anchored in deep water off Mavrals Island, while her sister ship, the Charlemagne, is standing by. It has been found difficult to make immediate repairs to the Gaulois because of stormy weather.

Damage Done Unknown

Complete details of the damage suffered by the forts has not been obtained but the Allied commanders believe it was serious. Fort Kum Kale, which had been repaired by the Turks, directed an acurate fire against the warships.

The Havas correspondent obtained from a survivor of the Bouvet the following story of the sinking of the French battleship:

"The Bouvet advanced at full speed into the narrows. We bombarded Fort Hamidieh, whose batteries responded vigorously. The Turkish shells at first were poorly aimed, but they soon determined the correct range. Shells burst on the Bouvet and on all sides of her, causing serious damage.

"My station was under the bridge of the commandant, who had just given orders to change our course when I heard a terrible noise. It was the explosion of the powder magazine.

"Immediately the Bouvet commenced to list heavily and many of her crew were swallowed up by the rush of waters. The forts kept up an increasing fire against our ship although she was sinking. I was saved by an English boat".

Torpedo boats are dragging along the shores of the Dardenelles for bodies of drowned sailors, which are placed aboard the hospital ships Canada and Soudan, as soon as they are found.

OPERATIONS INTERRUPTED

British Admiralty Gives Out Statement as to Dardanelles

London, March 21.—The admiralty tonight made the following announcement:

"Unfavorable weather has interrupted the operations in the Dardanelles, as Aerial cruisers have been impossible the amount of damage done to the forts by the bombardment of the ships cannot be ascertained.

"No great expectations should, however, be based on this, as owing to the losses caused by drifting mines the attack was not pressed to its conclusion on that day.

"The power of the fleet to dominate the fortress by superiority of fire seems to be established. Various other dangers and difficulties will have to be encountered but nothing has happened which justified the belief that the cost of the undertaking will exceed what always has been expected and provided for.

"The British casualties in the personnel are 61 men killed, wounded and missing.

Admiral De Robbeck Reports

"Admiral DeRobbeck has telegraphed the admiralty as follows:

" 'I desire to bring to the notice of your lordships the splendid behavior of the French squadron. Their heavy loss leaves them quite undaunted. They were lead into close action by Rear Admiral Guepratte with the greatest gallantry.' "

An admiralty statement tonight shows that the total casualties among the officers of British ships engaged in the fighting in the Dardanelles last Thursday, when the Irresistible and Ocean were sunk, were four killed and two wounded on the Irresistible and three killed on the Inflexible.

A casualty list of the men shows that 20 on the Inflexible and four on the Irresistible were killed.

MOST GLORIOUS SUCCESS

German Papers Thus Describe Ottoman Resistance to Allies

Berlin March 21, via London.—The Berlin press gives prominent place to news from the Dardanelles. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says the success of the Turks appears greater as more details are learned and adds:

"It can be said already that these battles may worthily take their place along the annals of the most glorious deeds of the Ottoman Empire."

WAS STRUCK BY BOMBS

Turkish Report Says Much Damage Done to the Fleet

Constantinople, March 21.—via London. A Turkish official statement today says:

"Observations made during the battle in the Dardanelles established that the French battleship Bouvet was struck by two heavy bombs. Five of our grenades reached the Queen Elizabeth and the Inflexible. On our side one long range was damaged and about 20 soldiers killed.

"The enemy atempted no action today against the Dardanelles."

Dallas, Texas, March 21.—The Cleveland Americans defeated the local Texas League team here today 10 to 8 in a ten inning game. Coombs and Horstad pitched for Cleveland.

San Antonio, Texas, March 21.—The New York Nationals defeated the San Antonio (Texas) League club today 11 to 0. Schauer and Schupp pitched for the Giants.

BURLESON MAKES FURTHER CHARGES

Makes Statement That Railroads Defeated Legislation.

APPROPRIATION BILL

Defeat of Measure by Last Congress is Result of Campaign Made by "Certain Railronds," Says the Postmaster General.

Washington, March 21. — Postmaster General Burleson issued a statement tonight reiterating his charge that certain railroads brought about the defeat of the postoffice appropriation bill in the last Congress, because of its provision for changing railway mail pay from a weight to a space basis. He announced his intention to renew his recommendation for this change when the new Congress reconvenes.

The railway mail committee representing "certain railroads", the statement declares, "engineered the fight against the appropriation bill, and financed a propaganda designed to mislead and wrongfully influence the public mind into an attitude of antagonism to the department."

Pay Not Balanced.

Under the present system, according to Mr. Burleson, some railroads get much more than their share of the money paid for transporting the mails and substitution of the space basis not only would save money for the government, but would make possible more equitable treatment of the roads. Of the Department's effort to have this legislation included in the appropriation bill, the statement says:

"It is bad, and a determined, well-considered effort to end a system under which the postal authorities are compelled to stand helplessly by while the railroads loot the postal revenues. Although the railways contend they are under-paid for carrying the mails, the facts are that they are over-paid for carrying the mails, and that they receive from the government amounts which, for a haul of any considerable length, exceed by about two to one the amounts they receive from express companies for similar service."

Mr. Burleson denies that the 1915 postal deficit will be attributable to the parcel post system. Statements to that effect he brands as "absurd falsehoods," adding, "clearly it was fabricated with the foolish purpose of arousing a public sentiment in favor of restricting or withdrawing the parcel facilities now provided by the postal service. Were it not for the parcel post the coming postal deficit would be much larger than it will be."

EARLY CLASH EXPECTED NEAR TAMPICO, MEXICO

Carranza and Villa Forces Drawing Nearer Each Other—Important.

Washington, March 21.—Carranza and Villa forces are expected to clash soon in the vicinity of Monterey and Tampico in one of the most important battles of the present civil strife in Mexico.

The Carranza agency here tonight received advices from Vera Cruz saying Villa troops had evacuated San Luis Potosi; at the approach of General Benjamin Hill with the the advance guard of General Obregon's division, which is moving north.

This is the first intimation of the direction General Obregon took on evacuating Mexico City. Carranza officials here admitted that their forces were concentrating for the defense of Tampico. General Obregon is reported to have an arm yof about 22,000 men. General Pablo Gonzalez, the Carranza commander at Tampico, is said to have 12,000.

General Villa is at Monterey with his main column of 20,000 men and is understood to have several thousand me nalong the railroad lines approaching San Luis Potosi and Tampico.

Eliseo Arredondo, head of the Carranza agency, returned to Washington today after a conference with his chief at Vera Cruz. He issued a statement which branded as false reports that property in Yucatan was being destroyed and cities being sacked.

It said that Carranza exhausted every means of bringing about a peaceful solution of the Yucatan trouble before he sent General Alvarado to subdue the rebels.

GERMAN STEAMER ATTEMPTED TO LEAVE WITHOUT PAPERS

Shots Fired Across Bow and Direct at Her, Caused Change of Mind.

San Juan, P. R., March 21. — The German merchant steamer Odenwald attempted to leave port this afternoon without obtaining clearance papers, but was stopped as she was passing out the harbor entrance by two shots across her bow from a five-inch gun, and direct shots from a maxim. She then returned, and was taken in charge by the collector of customs.

Permission to sail was refused the Odenwald by the collector, pending instructions from Washington. The steamer has been at San Juan since August 3. Three days ago she began coaling and taking on provisions. Failing to obtain clearance papers, her commander apparently decided to risk the attempt to put to sea. A heavy gun on Morro Castle sent two shots across her bows, but it was not until the machine gun opened a direct fire that the steamer headed back to port.

Mobile, Ala., March 21.—The Detroit Americans defeated Mobile again today 5 to 2. Cobb in four times to the bat hit a home run and single. Boland and Ledgetter pitched for Detroit.

LOSS OF THE CARIB IS TOLD OF BY OFFICERS

Vivid Description of Blowing Up of American Steamer.

Officers of Destroyed American Steamer Reach New York and Tell Graphic Story of Their Experiences Aboard

New York, March 21.—The destruction of the American ship Carib by a mine off the German coast February 22 while en route with a cargo of cotton from Savannah to Bremen was described today by officers of the vessel who arrived here on the Holland-American Liner Nlieuw Amsterdam from Rotterdam. The mine was hit, the officer said, when the Carib was within a two hour run of safe waters of the Waser river. A Holland North Sea pilot taken off the Hook of Holland was on the bridge.

The explosion caused one of the Carib's boilers to blow up, killing William Baxzle of Jacksonville, Fla., third engineer, an oiler and a coal passer.

The officers declared the mine blew a hole in the Carib big enough for a life boat laden with men to have entered. The 28 survivors took to the life boats and were picked up by the German patrol boat Anna Busse and taken into Bremerhaven. The last seen of the Carib, the officers said, was when she setled, bows on, in about 70 feet of water her top masts marking her resting place.

The men who lost their lives evidently were instantly killed and nothing was seen of them or their bodies, although every possible effort was made to recover them. Other men of the fire and engine room watch fought their way through a blinding cloud of steam, dust and fumes of the explosive up the ladders to the deck, falling exhausted into the arms of their companions who carried them to the life boats.

So rapid was the inrush of the water from the hole in the Caribs side that some of the men had almost to swim to the ladders to reach the deck.

The crew of the Carib is aboard the steamship Southerner which left Rotterdam for New York, March 5.

STEAMER NAVAHOE HELD UP BY BRITISH CRUISER

And Forced to Go to English Port—Suspected Her.

Suspicioned by British Cruiser, Clyde Line Steamer is Carried Into Port as a Mine Planter—Held for Six Days.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 21.—The American steamer Navahoe was detained in British waters six days on suspicion that she had been engaged in placing mines, her officers said today when the ship put in here short of provisions. The vessel left for Hampton Roads after a short trip.

The Navahoe is bound from Bremen for Hampton Roads in ballast for orders. Her commander, Captain Louis Congdon said that when 47 miles northwest of St. Kilda Island, his ship was seized by a British patrol cruiser. A prize crew was put on board and the ship was taken in Stornoway in the Hebrides. Captain Congdon appealed to the American ambassador in London and after six days was allowed to proceed. The Navahoe formerly was the German ship Thuringia, and since then has been under British and American registry at different times. Her sister ship, the Carib was sunk by a mine off the German coast February 22.

The Navahoe for a number of years made regular trips to Wilmington from New York and Georgetown but a few months ago was replaced by the Seminole, a larger and handsomer ship. She is a freight steamer and is somewhat smaller than the Cherokee and the Seminole, which now makes this port on the Clyde line run.

Forth Worth, Texas, March 21.—St. Louis Nationals today won from the Forth Worth (Texas) League club today 11 to 4. Robinson and Lotz pitched for St. Louis.

Houston, Texas, March 21.—The St. Louis Americans defeated the Houston (Texas) League club 12 to 6 here today. Wellman pitched for St. Louis

BODY OF YOUNG MAN FOUND ON R. R. TRACKS

Book-Keeper Meets Untimely End Near Fayetteville.

H. H. Riddle Probably Struck by Midnight Train—Coroner's Jury Recommends Thorough Investigation of the Affair

(Special Star Telegram)

Fayetteville, N. C., March 21—The conductor of the A. C. L. Bennettsville train, going south this morning, saw the body of a man lying between the double tracks one and a half miles south of Fayetteville. It proved to be H. H. Riddle, about 26, bookkeeper for the McMillan Trading Company, McMillan's Siding, Robeson county. He was killed, it was thought, by a freight train going south Saturday midnight. Coroner McGougan visited the spot and brought the body to Fayetteville to the Rogers undertaking establishment, where the inquest was held this afternoon.

Six witnesses testified that Riddle was put down from an automobile last last night at Holt-Morgan village, and the other occupants left going south. Riddle was drunk, witnesses said. Two of the witnesses, Melvin and Wervalee and Riddle came back to Fayetteville in another car. Riddle was left at the gate of a house of the red light district. The next heard of him was the finding of his body. The occupant of the house said a man, unknown, tried to enter her house about that hour but was refused and went off.

The two men who left him at the house went to another place and as the evidence of Melvin was conflicting with that of another witness one of the jury went with the Sheriff and Melvin to the house where he claimed to have gone, and the woman there testified that he was there from 12 last night till 2 this morning. The coroner told the jury the body was found between the tracks with the head to the north with one shoe and his hat 10 feet further south. It is thought the impact of the train turned Riddle somersault. His left arm was broken and there were marks of a severe blow on

(Continued on Page Two.)

VIENNA IS SUFFERING FOR WANT OF BREAD

Situation in Both Kingdoms Is Becoming Serious

Shortage of Flour Causes Extreme Suffering Among Working Class —Demonstrations Are Made —Scandal Whispered.

Venice, (via London), March 21.—Many districts in Vienna are reported to have been virtually without bread for a week. The government order curtailing production one-fourth has been repeated, but the situation is said to have shown no improvement, bakers being unable to obtain flour.

The working classes in the Vienna suburbs are reported to be feeling the bread shortage greatly. Hundreds are declared to have gathered in front of bake shops Thursday morning and within two hours the entire stocks of the bakers were sold. At many places crowds threatened violence and the police were called out.

The sight of cakes and tarts in the windows is said to have intensified the wrath of the people who declared flour was being made into delicacies for the rich instead of being used in bread for the poor.

The authorities are organizing a municipal bureau for the distribution of flour among the Vienna bakers, one-fourth of whom already have closed their shops. The bread question is said to be getting acute in Budapest. Bakers there have raised a fund to buy wheat flour in Roumania.

The bread situation is declared to be causing apprehension in both kingdoms.

Hungary is said to have a cloth scandal of considerable proportion. Twenty persons have been arrested and a number of suspects have fled the country. Contractors are said to have substituted good material for uniforms to the war office which sent them to the clothing factories to be made up. During the transit of the cloth the swindlers substituted such shoddy goods that the uniforms were literally rags in a few days.

THE ABERNATHY-CARTER TROUBLE PROBE STARTS

Legislative Committee Assembles in Raleigh for Session

Charges Against Judge to Be Investigated—Length of Session of Committee and Scope of Work Is Unknown—Decide Today

(Special Star Telegram)

Raleigh, N. C., March 21.—There arrived on various trains today all the members of the legislation commission for the investigation of the charges against Judge Frank Carter in the Abernathy-Carter contempt case with a view to determining whether there are grounds to warrant impeachment proceedings against Judge Carter.

They were in informal preliminary conference tonight in the room of Hon. R. A. Doughton, who is to be chosen tomorrow as chairman of the commission.

Ten o'clock tomorrow in Representative Hall is the time and place for the initial meeting.

Judge Carter, Solicitor Abernathy and the respective counsel for each have arrived.

The witnesses wil be coming in as they are needed from day to day as the hearing progresses.

Mr. Doughton and other members of the commission agreed tonight that there is no way of estimating the time that will probably be required to complete the hearing or the scope that the investigation will take. All this will be thrashed out in the initial meeting tomorrow.

MINE LAYER ON VACATION

Member of Royall T. Frank's Crew Visiting Relatives at Hickory.

Newton, March 21.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rockett, Mr. M. L. Rockett and Miss Bessie Baker, of Hickory township, motored to Newton this week. The junior Mr. Rockett is on a leave of absence from the government mine-layer, Gen. Royall T. Frank, now at Wilmington. He has been in the government service six years. Mine-laying goes on in peace as well as war, and these boats visit all ports, forts and rivers laying the mines.

PARIS BOMBARDED FROM THE AIR BY HOSTILE ZEPPELINS

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Erie, Pa., on duty at the time says the hospital was shaken.

A bomb which fell in a garden at Colombes, six miles from Paris, made a hole ten feet wide by five feet deep and the garden wall was overthrown for a distance of 18 feet.

The boulevards and open places in Paris were crowded with spectators, who watched the maneuvers of the French aeroplanes, but were not able to see much of the Zeppelins.

In all half a hundred bombs, it is estimated were dropped on Paris and surrounding villages and towns. Some were highly explosive and others are said to have been filled with inflamable liquids. Three fires that blazed up in the wake of the aircraft were extinguished. A sentinel at Compiegne, 60 miles north of Paris, caught the first glimpse of the Zeppelins. They were moving swiftly towards Paris.

Alarm Was Given.

This was at 12:45 in the morning, and within five mintues, every post in entrenched Paris had been notified by telephone of the coming attack. The Paris firemen, according to a pre-arranged plan, were in the streets a few moments later, the department motors driving headlong through the guards with horns giving forth loud blasts.

The police notified the electric power stations and gas reservoirs to turn off the lights. Soon the whole city was in darkness and gunners were at their posts in the forts and in the high buildings throughout the city.

The distant sound of exploding bombs came nearer. All Paris was awake and on every balcony and leaning from almost every window were people awaiting tensely.

The electric projectors, searching the sky, brought faintly into view the dirigibles. They were in the Stolle quarter and occasionally flashed their searchlights. They were greeted with the rattle of machine guns and booming of mortars designed for use against attacks of this nature. Bombs fell both in Courbevoie and Neuilly and houses were set afire.

For one hour after the Zeppelins were clear of Paris the gunfire of the fortifications and the defense works far outside the city could be heard. French aeroplanes, carrying their distinctive lights, passed swiftly overhead in the direction of the fleeting raiders.

AN ACT OF RETALIATION

German Authorities Report Bombardment of Paris.

Berlin, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.), March 21.—An official war statement todays says:

"To render more impressive our reply to the misdeeds of two French aviators in the open Alsatian town of Schlettstad some heavy bombs were dropped by German airships last night on the fortress of Paris and the railroad junction at Compiegne.

"Southeast of Ypres a British aeroplane was shot down and the aviators taken prisoners.

"Two French attempts failed to dislodge the Germans from a position taken on March 16 on the southern slope of the Lotette hill.

"We discovered a French observation post on the Soissons Cathedral protected by a Red Cross flag. We fired upon the post and destroyed it.

"North of Beausejour in the Champagne the Germans successfully advanced. Sappers destroyed several French trenches, taking prisoner there one officer and 299 unwounded French.

"A position on the height of Reichackerkopf, gallantly defended by two battalions of Alpine Chasseurs, was stormed yesterday. The French suffered heavy losses, leaving three officers, 250 men, three machine guns and one mine thrower in the hands of the Germans. French counter attacks were repulsed.

"A Russian attack was repulsed between the Amulew and Orzyc rivers. Two officers and 600 Russians were captured.

"Two Russian night attacks on Jednorozek broke down under German fire."

ACUTE SITUATION IS DEVELOPING IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

(Continued from Page One.)

ferred to arbitrators. On the whole the situation has improved. There is less congestion at the London docks, the men there having arranged their dispute with their employers.

WARNED TO LEAVE ITALY

Austrain and German Subjects Urged to Go by Their Consuls

Rome, March 21, via Paris—Germans and Austrians who reside in Italy have been advised by their respective consuls to leave the country as quickly as possible.

It is reported here that so many German military spies have entered Italy that the general staff has changed its mobilization plans because theire is reason to believe that secrets have been revealed.

Patrols of the Italian police force have been detailed to keep under surveillance Germans who recently have entered Italy under what are considered suspicious circumstances.

THE TIME HAS COME

Italian Deputy in Newspaper Interview Advocates Prompt Action

Rome, March 20—via Paris, March, 21.—The Giornale D'Italia publishes an interview with General Francisco Pistoja deputy from Cremona, who said:

"Now the moment has come, it will require a fortnight to gather an army on the frontier in full war efficiency and strategically displayed. Even admitting that concessions may be offered, a show of our force would permit a deputy to speak loudly when the country is in a condition to have its fist raised ready to strike hard."

After examinating the situation of the Austro-German forces General Pistoja said "the central empires cannot afford to have behind them 1,000,000,000 first line fresh troops ten days march from Vienna."

GREECE TAKES A HAND

Cabinet Decides on a More Drastic Part in Great European Conflict

London, March 21.—A Reuter's dispatch from Athens says:

"Following a cabinet meeting Saturday night, today's newspapers, which are inclined to support the new cabinet say a more pronounced policy for favoring the Triple Entente powers is probable, although in the event of adopting that course Greece would obtain all the guarantees considered necessary.

At the conclusion of the cabinet council, M. Stratos, the minister of Marine, said that the general situation presented marked improvement adding: "The impression obtains that we are graviating toward a more active attitude, surrounded by all guarantees and advantages".

CAPTURE OF TOWN IMPORTANT.

Russian Authorities Believe They Have Learned Method of Germans.

Petrograd, March 21, via London.—The capture of Memel by the Russians after an impetuous charge and sharp street lighting, is regarded generally as important because of its moral effect and because it is taken here to prove that the Germans, when concentrating on any point, have to leave other portions of their frontier open to penetration.

The retreat of the German garrison from Memel is endangered by another Russian column advancing from Taurroggen.

Of more importance than the occupation of Memel is the Russian activity on the left bank of the Niemen, where the net results of recent engagements have been to clear invaders from Russian territory from the general region of Seiny to Kopsiovo, on the Grodno-Suwalki road.

In the last two days the Germans have been forced back 20 miles to the west from the Niemen. Activity in the vicinity of the Narew continues and in an important engagement yesterday ten miles south of Myszyniec, on the road to Ostroleka, an assault by three German columns ended in defeat.

The German bombardment of Ossowetz, is continued much longer than was expected. Today's reports indicate that the artillery duel still is in progress, but the German fire is losing force, it is said.

On a recent sortie from Pryszmel the garrison opened the heaviest and most continuous artillery fire which has been waged since the siege began. Twenty thousand shells are said to have been fired in 24 hours. The Russians believe the defenders of the fortress have decided to exhaust their stock of ammunition rather than risk its capture, should the fortress fall. The attempt of an Austrian force to break through from the Carpathian front to the relief of Przemysl is reported to have failed.

DUTCH STEAMER SEIZED

German Cruiser Takes Vessel Into Port —Crew Released, Officers Held.

London, March 21.—Another Dutch steamer, the Batavier V, has been seized by the Germans and taken into Zeebrugge, according to the Telegraaf.

The ship left Rotterdam Thursday for London, with a meat cargo. The Rotterdam Maasbode says it has learned that the crews of the Batavier V, and the Zaanstroom, a Dutch steamer, seized by the Germans Saturday, together with the women and children on the two vessels were released at Zebrugge, but the officers and 16 Belgian passengers have been arrested.

The Batavier V, is a steamer of 950 tons. The Zaanstrom which was loaded with eggs is classed as a trawler.

LITTLE ACTION IN EAST

Petrograd Statement Shows Developments Are Few in Frozen Country

Petrograd, via London, March 21—"On the Eastern front the only vigorous operations reported are those on the right wing near Augustowo" according to an official statement today.

"The Russian movement on Memel", the statement continues, "caused great uneasiness. The Germans position along the rest of the front seems to indicate that a prolonged lull is about to begin.

"In Bukowina a death struggle for the possession of Czernowitz is expected. In the Caucasus the Russians are advancing in the direction of the sea, thus depriving the neemy of all means of operating in the trans-Choruk region or transporting troops and munitions to Erzerum."

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED

Vessel Sent to Bottom in Submarine's Favorite Hunting Waters

London, March 21.—The British steamer Cairntorr was torpedoed today off Beachy Head, in the English channel, and sank according to a Central News dwispatch from East Bourne Her crew escaped. When the steamer was struck rescue boats put out to her and attempted to take her into port. She sank eight miles out, however. The Cairntorr was bound from New Castle, for Genoa with coal.

The Cairntorr was a vessel of 2,293 tons and was built in Sunderland in 1904. She was owned by the Cairn Line of New Castle.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR THANKS GEN. SCOTT

(Continued from Page One.)

or twice to exercise his talents as a diplomatist. Several months ago when a critical situation had arisen as a result of continued firing into American territory by the opposing Mexican factions at Naco, General Scott went down to the border for personal conferences with General Villa and General Hill, commander of the Carriza garrison at Naco. He stopped the firing.

BODY OF YOUNG MAN FOUND ON R. R. TRACKS

(Continued from Page One.)

the right of the face. The coroner thought that death was due to concussion at the base of the brain, caused when Riddle struck the ground. A small amount of money was found on his person. His watch had stopped at 12:19, which indicated that the midnight freight train struck Riddle.

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that death was due to the deceased being struck by a train on the A. C. L. railroad, and recommended rigid examination of the case by grand jury.

W. C. Riddle, father of the man killed came to Fayetteville today and carried the body to his home in lower Cumberland county.

Genoa, March 21, (via Paris).—Serious damage has been done by a fire whic hstarted in the hold of the English steamer Clan-Mackellar, with a cargo of 11,000 bales of cotton from New Orleans. The flames have not been extinguished. The Clan-Mackellar left New Orleans January 31 for Genoa, where she arrived February 26.

London, March 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Flushing says the Zeeland Steamship company will suspend all freight traffic between Holland and England beginning Monday. Thereafter the company's boats will carry only passengers and mail.

Cardiff, (Via London), March 21.—The Italian government has chartered a large number of British and other vessels to transport coal from the United States to Italy. It is said this step was due to the difficulty of obtaining supplies of Welch coal.

Her Question His Answer

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

Before I trust my Fate to thee,
Or place my hand in thine,
Before I let thy Future give
Color and form to mine,
Before I peril all for thee,
Question thy soul tonight for me.

I break all slighter bonds, nor feel
A shadow of regret;
Is there one link within the past
That holds thy spirit yet?
Or is thy Faith as clear and free
As that which I can pledge to thee?

Does there within thy dimmest dreams
A possible future shine,
Wherein thy life could henceforth breathe
Untouched, unshared by mine?
If so, at any pain or cost,
O, tell me, before all is lost.

Look deeper still. If thou canst feel
Within thy inmost soul
That thou hast kept a portion back,
While I have staked the whole;
Let no false pity spare the blow,
But in true mercy tell me so.

Is there within thy heart a need
That mine cannot fulfill;
One chord that any other hand
Could better wake or still,
Speak now, lest at some future day
My whole life wither and decay.

Lives there within thy nature hid
The demon-spirit, Change,
Shedding a passing glory still
On all things new and strange?
It may not be thy fault alone;
But shield thy heart against my own.

Couldst thou withdraw thy hand one day
And answer to my claim
That Fate, and that today's mistake,
Not thou, had been to blame?
Some soothe their conscience thus, but thou
Wilt surely warn and save me now.

Nay, answer not—I dare not hear;
The words would come too late;
Yet I would spare thee all remorse,
So comfort thee, my Fate.
Whatever on my heart may fall,
Remember, I would risk it all.

A MAN'S REPLY.

I stand at the bar of your pure woman's soul,
Condemned in the cause that you plead;
My only defense is the simple request
That you'll judge me by motive, not deed.

For, remember, that man's but a child in the dark,
Though formed by the Hand from above;
He will fall many times, but shall walk forth at last
In the sunshine of infinite love.

So I'm boldened to answer your question so fair,
And give you "A Man's Reply,"
That for the prize of a true woman's love
I am ready to live or die.

You say that the man who gains your love
Must be brave, and true, and good;
I answer that she who wins my heart
Must be a type of true womanhood.

You say that you look for a "man and a king,"
A very prince of the race;
I look for a kind and generous heart,
And not for a queenly face.

You require all things that are good and true,
All things that a man should be;
I ask for a woman, with all that implies,
And that is sufficient for me.

You ask for a man without a fault,
To live with you on earth;
I ask for a woman, faults and all—
For by faults I may judge of worth.

I ask for a woman made as of old,
A higher form of man;
His comfort, helper, adorer and friend,
As in the original plan.

A woman who has an aim in life,
Who finds life worth the living;
Who makes the world better for being here,
And for others her life is giving.

I will not require all that I have asked
In these lines so poor and few;
I only pray that you may be all
That God can make of you.

For your heart, and life, and love,
Are sacred things to me;
And I'll stake my life that I'll be to you
Whatever I ought to be.

WARSAW MASONS REJUVENATED

Interesting and Inspiring Occasion and a Memorable Day.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Warsaw, N. C., March 21.—Thursday, afternoon and evening, was a memorable day for local Masons for the lodge which for some months has received less attention than it deserves was again revived with the prospect that a great deal more work will be done and more interest will be taken in the future than has been shown for some time.

Warsaw lodge number 522 A. F. & A. M., assisted by a delegation from Hiram Lodge, No. 98, of Clinton, and visiting members from the lodges at Greensboro, LaGrange, Kenansville, raised three candidates to the sublime degree of Master Mason at the afternoon meeting and in the evening the visitors from the other lodges together with the lady friends of the visitors and members of the local lodge were guests at the Warsaw lodge at a banquet given in the Warsaw Inn.

OPERATIONS ARE RENEWED

Austria Resumed Hostilities Against Serbia According to Report.

London, March 21.—Resumption of military operations by Austria against Serbia is indicated in a message from Nish, received here today by the Serbian legation. The telegram said:

"In an artillery duel near Belgrade on the morning of March 16 our guns showed superiority over those of the enemy, whose fire was devoid of result.

"Our artillery destroyed numerous boats gathered at Port Afadakale near Prchava and sank a pontoon bridge at Orchava.

"The precision of our fire soon silenced the enemy in a slight artillery engagement near Swederevo."

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH WRITES TO THE CHILDREN

Has Always Been Fond of Youngsters—Letter to Children of Empire.

Vienna, March 21. — (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The love for children, which always has been a predominant characteristic of Emperior Francis Joseph, is exemplined in a letter from him to the boys and girls of his empire, which has just been made public. It is as follows:

"To the Dear Children of our Empire—

"If I, on the threshold of the grave, address you, my dear children, it is from a variety of motives. Once you were the joy, the comfort, even at times during my long life the only comfort and the only joy, of your kaiser and your king. When I saw you, a sunbeam would penetrate into the shadow of my life. You, dear children, stand nearest to the heart of your kaiser and your king, you are the flowers of the empire, the pride of my people, the hope of the future.

"But not alone do you stand closest to your kaiser and your king; but to another beside, whom the mightiest of the world are only helpless beings, God, our Fatehr, in Your eye there shines the light of the morning of creation; about you there still is paradise and Heaven. God is almighty, in His hand lies the destiny of all peoples. Everything bows to His will, the stars and man take their course from Him.

"That the all-powerful hand of God may protect and shelter Austria-Hungary, permit it to triumph over its numerous enemies and strengthen itself in victory, to the glory and honor of God—that is the sole remaining thing for me to wish after a life filled with sorrow. That was my wish as, young and hopeful, I ascended the throne of my fathers; it will be my wish, which perhaps may soon issue from my dying lips, as the last token of my love and thought for my countries and my people.

"God controls all things, as He wills. We human beings may do nothing against Him, nothing without Him. And since you, dear children, stand nearer to God, your kaiser and your king begs that you pray that He may bless us and grant His grace to our cause. God hears the prayer of the innocent because He loves them, because in them He sees His likeness. So do not cease to pray with folded hands, even the smallest of you.

"If the children of the empire will pray for their fatherland, I know that our star will shine propitiously. And you will have played a part in the victory and the honor of the kingdom. You will have brought down blessings upon our flag, upon our army. Dear children, donot forget the kingdom to which you belong here on earth, nor its old emperor!"

"EDUCATIONAL DAY" IN LENOIR

Interesting Exercises in Kinston—Addresses by Prominent Speakers

(Special Star Correspondence)

Kinston, N. C., March 21.—This was "Educational day" for Lenoir county. At 11 o'clock exercises marked by addresses by President Robert H. Wright, of the East Carolina Teachers' Training School at Greenville, and Dr. E. W. Knight, of the chair of education at Trinity College, were held in the Peyton avenue primary school building. Nearly all the teachers of the Kinston and county schools, many trustees and committeemen and a large number of patrons heard the addresses by Drs. Wright and Knight, and an extemperaneous speech by Prof. Joseph Kinsey, the county superintendent. The visiting educators outlined teaching methods, described model schoolhouses and the ways and means for securing them, and urged their hearers to a greater interest in education, while Superintendent Kinsey suggested making the local school term longer and enthused the audience by comparing the country schools of a few years ago with the present splendid educational system of Lenoir county. Mrs. L. P. Howard was in charge of the musical part of the exercises.

SOISSONS AGAIN BOMBARDED.

French Deny Claim of Germans That Lookout Kept on Cathedral.

Paris, via London, March 21. — The following official war office statement was issued tonight:

"The enemy has again bombarded the cathedral at Soissons, firing 27 shells and causing serious damage to the edifice, on which, contrary to the German assertions, no post or observation station ever has been installed. Nor it is true that the Red Cross flag has been hoisted on the cathedral.

"In Champagne, we made slight progross last night to the east of Ridge, 196 miles northeast of Lemensnil. Today only a bombardment occurred.

"In the Argonne there was rather a hot rifle fire all day, but no infantry attack was made. At Les Parages we have maintained our gains of yesterday notwithstanding two violent counter attacks, which were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemies.

"In the Vosges we lost yesterday in the Great and Little Reach Akerkopf, and have launched a counter attack for the recovery of Great Reach Akerkopf. The battle continues."

Algeciras, Spain, March 21, via Paris—Four sailing vessels with Spanish dock laborers on board have been lost in a great storm. It is estimated that 300 persons on board the vessels were drowned one hundred vessels of various nationalities have taken refuge from the storm in the Bay Algeciras.

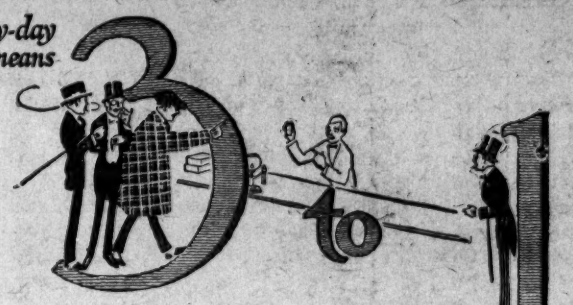
How To Safely Peel Your Face

If you wear an aged, discolored or weather-beaten complexion, the most sensible thing to do is to remove it—rather than patch it over of "doctor" it with cosmetics. The only way to really remove the complexion—aside from resorting to an expensive and painful surgical operation—is by means of ordinary mercolized wax. Spread the wax over the face at night, as you would cold cream; wash it off in the morning. This gradually peels off the lifeless and the half-dead outer skin, in minute particles—gradually the fresh young skin beneath beams forth. Then you have a clear, velvety, healthy-hued complexion, such as no unnatural method can possibly produce. Chaps, freckles, blotches, pimples—all surface defects due to weather, ill-health or the ravages of time, of course, disappear with the discarded skin. Ask the druggist for an ounce of mercolized wax; you won't need more.

If you wear wrinkles or crowsfeet, the best thing to do is to bathe your face in a harmless lotion made by dissolving an ounce of powdered saxolite in a half pint witch hazel. Nothing else will so surely erase the unwelcome lines.

FATIMAS are different because their satisfying goodness which seems such a novelty when you first discover it, keeps right on lasting! It must last, when three out of every four smokers continually call for FATIMAS in preference to any other 15¢ cigarette.

That day-by-day preference means



in favor of FATIMA

FATIMA
THE TURKISH BLEND
Cigarette
Distinctively Individual

AMONG THE MAGAZINES

The World's Work for February.

The World's Work devotes the larger part of its February issue to the subject of our national defense. Frederic Louis Huidekoper writes on "The Lessons of Our Past Wars." The history of our five great wars has been a record of an "almost uninterrupted succession of blunders." As a result of our habit of depending upon untrained men to fight our battles and of neglecting to organize our military forces and to provide the necessary materials before war is declared, the cost to us in wasted lives and money has been colossal. "How Big an Army Do We Need?" is the title of an article by George Marvin, who writes of the things that need to be done to make possible the organization of an army in the event of war; the essentials of national defense in fortresses, coast defenses, trained men, and organization. There is a short article on "The Army As It Is", which is full of striking facts concerning its size, equipment, and organization. For example, it cites Secretary Garrison as authority for the statement that our mobile army is about twice the size of the police force of New York City; and General Wood is credited with the statement, made in December, that we have only enough field artillery ammunition in the country to serve all the guns through one full day's action. "By noon of the second day they will all stand idle." Burton J. Hendrick discusses the question, "Do We Need a Strong Navy?" and shows why the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine and of the "Open Door" in China, as well as the defense of the Philippines and Alaska, are possible only by the support of a powerful fleet—which we have not got, as Mr. Hendrick shows in an article entitled "A Navy Weak in Battle Line."

In "From John Paul Jones to Dewey," John M. Oskison describes the the sea-fighting arm of our military service, which has four times been richly supported in emergencies, brought to high efficiency in action, and then allowed to run down in times of peace." Other articles in this issue are: "Scott, U. S. A." being a character sketch of the present Chief of Staff of the United States Army, by George Marvin; "Diplomacy Our First Line of Defense," by W. Morton Fullerton; "The Australasian Military System," by Arthur Willert; "Under the Fog of War", by Arno Dosch, the World's Work correspondent at the front in the European struggle; and "A Diary from the Front," by Arthur Sweetser. "The March of Events" is a thoughtful editorial interpretation.

habitually to live outside of yourself.

It is a law of human nature that if we concentrate our attention upon any part of ourselves, physical, mental or spiritual, that part will become diseased. If you are forever thinking of your stomach, it will not be long before something is the matter with it. If you think all the time of your eye, or your hand, or your knee, or your foot, by and by you will create a diseased condition in the member which is the subject of your concentration. It is the same way with your spiritual nature. If you think you have a fault, and if you have fallen into the way of brooding over it, that fault will magnify and stand out before you as the most prominent thing in your character. To cure a disease, forget it.

What we cannot do of ourselves we can often accomplish by the assistance of some other personality. Good manners, ease and a cultured style are, after all, the result of imitation. Those people are most naturally polite who have mingled with polite persons. Associate, therefore, as much as possible with those who are the kind of persons you would wish to be. There may be some especial one who is your ideal of grace and poise. It may help you to think of yourself as acting like this person, taking refuge, so to speak, in his or her personality. It is always easier for us to act like somebody else than it is to act like ourselves. The peddler sings his wares, the newsboy adopts a certain cry, the auctioneer, the preacher and the political orator find it much easier to get into a singsong than to speak in their natural voice. Of course, this may be carried to excess. We do not want to be affected, nor to copy notoriously any other person, but in a measure you can take some individual you admire as your model, and it will assist you in bringing out the best part of yourself. —Dr. Frank Crane, in Woman's World for March.

A Movement for Better Motion Pictures

The Woman's Home Companion has started a movement for better motion pictures. Several hundred films will be submitted to the editors of that magazine each month in advance of their release to the motion picture houses. From these, the editors will select from 40 to 75 which, in their estimation, are especially commendable, both from an artistic and ethical standpoint. The names of these films will be published in the magazine.

These films are recommended to women's clubs, to librarians, to teachers, and to parents as clean, wholesome, educational and entertaining exhibits, worthy of patronage. Of the importance of elevating motion pictures in the United States, the March Woman's Home Companion says in part:

"Within the last few years there have sprung up in your community branches of a new institution which draws to itself every week more young people than are in the churches on Sunday; more young people than are in the schools on week-days; an institution whose influence on our young people, in the judgment of educators, is second only to the influence of the family, the church and the schools. Yet of this institution, and the men behind it, and its possibilities for good, the average parent has not yet taken the trouble to make himself or herself informed.

"The Church has its pastors and governing committees; the school is watched over jealously by associations of parents and teachers. The motion picture theatre, which draws as many children as either, for almost as many hours in the week as either, is not yet taken seriously by thousands of us. And yet the motion picture theatre has unquestionably come to remain—a permanent, potent factor in our lives."

Who Pays the Cost of Advertising?

Certainly not the consumer; certainly not the retailer. Here is the real truth of the matter. Money wisely spent in advertising increases sales and profits to such an extent that sufficient capital is provided for the operation of economies naturally resulting from buying and manufacturing in larger quantities. The bigger volume of trade the cheaper is the relative production. In fact, as all leading advertisers know, production is cheapened in a much greater degree by advertising than is represented by the money spent in advertising. Were it otherwise, there would be no use in advertising.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEP'T. OF STATE.

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION

To all to whom these presents may come—Greeting:

Whereas it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Writgstville Realty Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated at No. 124 Princess street, in the City of Wilmington, County of New Hanover, State of North Carolina (Thomas H. Wright being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served), has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled Corporations, preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:

Now therefore, I, J. Brian Grimes, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 18th. day of March 1915, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of the said corporation, executed by all of the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 18th. day of March 1915.

J. BRIAN GRIMES,
SEC'Y OF STATE.

How much per——
—DELIVERED Mile?

THAT'S the Tire Question in a Nutshell!

Not—"how much does the Tire Cost"—"how much Rubber is in it"—"how many layers of Cotton fabric"—or "how many different Vulcanizings does it go through."

Because,—Results have shown that some of the Tires which have *most* Cotton, Rubber, Weight and stiffness, give much *less* MILEAGE and *Resilience* than other tires made *lighter* by more *expert* workmen, through more *direct* and *precise* Methods.

Nor is so-called "Mileage Guarantee" worth considering in purchasing of Tires.

Because—*no* Tires are actually guaranteed to give *definite Mileage*, no matter what the surface reading may suggest.

Such "Guarantee" would be impracticable with the *best* Tire ever made, or that ever will be made.

—This, unless the Tire User could, in turn, guarantee the *kind* of roads over which he would *always* drive, the kind of *driving* his Chauffeur would *always* do, and the air pressure he would *always* carry on each Tire.

THE "Mileage Guarantee" is therefore a deceptive Misnomer.

It does not guarantee given Mileage but is only a figure arbitrarily named "as a *Basis* for Adjustment" on Claims made for defective Workmanship or Materials.

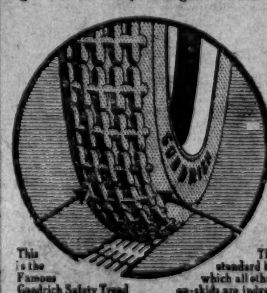
Read any of these "Guarantees" that are printed (or have the verbal ones defined) and you will see that they *don't guarantee anything except that the Maker alone shall decide* everything such "Guarantee" is supposed to cover.

The larger the *Mileage* "Guarantee" the higher the price the Maker must charge, to cover (as with Life Insurance) the increased "risk" of replacing Tires that are reasonably sure to wear out in considerable numbers, *before* they have given the "Guaranteed" Mileage.

The Careful Driver, over good roads and streets, would thus *pay more than the Tire is worth*, so that the Reckless Driver, or hu who must continually drive over bad roads and streets, might get Mileage he is not *entitled* to, at the *Careful* Driver's expense.

THE Goodrich Safety Tread is the fairest-priced Tire, of similar Quality, in the field.—Ten to 30% *lower* than other Tires that give less Mileage on *average* performance less effective Traction, with more Vibration, and greater tendency to separate the layers of Fabric and of Tread.

Compare the "Goodrich Safety" Mileage Costs with that of any *other* Tire in the field, and ACT on what the Comparison shows you.



This is the Famous Goodrich Safety Tread

The standard by which all other non-skids are judged

Note the following table of comparative prices on non-skid tires. Columns headed "A," "B," "C" and "D" represent four highly-advertised tires:

Size	Goodrich Safety Tread	OTHER MAKES			
		"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"
30x3	$ 9.45	$10.55	$10.95	$16.35	$18.10
30x3½	12.20	13.35	14.20	21.70	23.60
32x3½	14.00	15.40	16.30	22.85	25.30
34x4	20.35	22.30	23.80	31.15	33.55
36x4½	28.70	32.15	33.60	41.85	41.40
37x5	33.90	39.80	41.80	49.85	52.05

If you are charged less for any other make than Goodrich, they are taking it out of the tire; if you are charged more, they are taking it out of you.

The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O.

GOODRICH Fair-Listed TIRES

McDONALD'S SPECIALS:

STATEMENT OF CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO., RALEIGH, N. C.

Seven per cent. Non-Taxable preferred stock. Pays $1.75 every April 1, July 1, October 1, and January 1, on each $100 invested. Stock cannot be redeemed by COMPANY unless they pay you $110 each 100 plus accrued interest.

This company besides the property it owns in its own name, consisting of the electric light and power, street railway and gas service in Raleigh, the gas service in Durham, the electric and power service in Goldsboro, Henderson, Oxford, Sanford and Jonesboro; and furnishes electric light and power service for manufacturing purposes in Fayetteville, Clayton, Smithfield, Selma, Franklinton, Pine Level, Cumberland and Roxboro. The Company also supplies, under contract, the entire requirements of the municipal electric light and power systems in Fayetteville, Smithfield, Selma, and Clayton, and of the privately owned electric light and power systems in Franklinton, Pine Level and Roxboro. The total population served is estimated at 87,000, owns OUTRIGHT THE ENTIRE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMMON STOCK, EXCEPT A FEW SHARES FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE YADKIN RIVER POWER COMPANY and the ASHEVILLE POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, Asheville, N. C., the dividends THE CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY receives from their holdings in ASHEVILLE POWER & LIGHT COMPANY IS MORE THAN ENOUGH to pay the INTEREST on the ENTIRE OUTSTANDING ISSUE of the CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY 7 PER CENT. PREFERRED STOCK.

The passengers carried on the street railways owned by this Company was over 2 1-4 million in 1914, the electric customers 5,235, gas customers 3,434, output of Kilowatt for the year 1914 over 24-1-2 million, and they have 13.7 miles of street railway and 54 miles of gas mains.

Balance Sheet.

The balance sheet of the Carolina Power & Light Company as of December 31, 1914, follows:

Assets.

Plant account	$4,624,535.70
Securities owned	3,711,016.19
Current assets	184,579.95
Treasury securities	66,501.00
Suspense	1,982.46
Bond Sinking Fund deposit	642.75
Bond discount and expense	206,655.74
Contingent and other assets	236,482.59
Total	$9,032,396.38

Liabilities.

Capital Stock:	
*Preferred	$ 905,400.00
Common	4,350,000.00
Bonds	2,492,000.00
Gold notes	202,500.00
Notes payable	546,599.82
Current liabilities	112,557.99
Reserves	89,463.70
Contingent and other liabilities	225,595.09
Surplus	108,279.78
Total	$9,032,396.38

*$766,400.00 Preferred Stock in hands of public.

A staement of earnings of the Carolina Power & Light Company itself for the twelve months ended December 31, 1914, with a comparison for the two previous twelve months' periods, follows:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross earnings	$618,689	$525,213	$446,019
Operating expenses and taxes	412,834	334,558	302,488
Other income *	52,500	190,655	143,531
Interest on bonds	115,958	92,453	67,206
Total income	258,355	240,655	173,531
Sundry interest and discount	43,035	43,183	34,099
Balance	99,362	105,019	72,226

*Dividends on Asheville Power & Light Company common stock.

NOTE—The above statement includes the earnings of all properties (not including the properties of Asheville Power & Light Company or Yadkin Power Company) now forming the Carolina Power & Light Company, irrespective of the dates of their acquisition, with the exception that the earnings of the Goldsboro property cover the period beginning July 1, 1912.

Can furnish this high-grade and valuable NON-TAXABLE 7 PER CENT. PREFERRED.

Stock now at par and accrued interest in lots of $100 up. For the benefit of those that want to save will sell on partial payment plan of $10 down and $10 a month.

Col. Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh, N. C., a prominent North Carolinian, well-known and a banker of experience, President of Raleigh Banking & Trust Company, Mechanics' Savings Bank, Carolina Ice Company, Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, is President of the Carolina Power & Light Company.

MURCHISON NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The largest National Bank in North Carolina. A splendid investment. Pays 8 per cent. annually, 2 per cent. quarterly, and refunds you taxes. Will sell at 150 and you get the April dividend. Or will sell you at 148 for delivery after April. This is a bargain, for the reason that 160 was paid into bank for new stock when capital was increased. It pays you an income free of all taxes of about 5 1-3 per cent., besides your stock being made more valuable each year on account of the SURPLUS FUND being increased after the dividend is paid.

I offer you 20 shares of Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, Winston-Salem, and various branches, at the attractive figure of 134 per share, and you get the April dividend.

10 Bank of Rowland, Rowland, N. C., 115.
50 Fourth National, Fayetteville, with bright future. Will sell to responsible parties on notes of 6 months.

North Carolina Banks.

5,100 Citizens' National, Raleigh.
500 Commercial National, Raleigh.
500 Raleigh Banking & Trust Company, Raleigh.
200 Anchor Trust Company, Raleigh (in liquidation).
25 shares Home Savings Bank, Wilmington.
14 shares Farmers' Bank, Rockingham.
A block Southern National, Wilmington (in liquidation).
10 shares Citizens' National, Durham.
50 shares Murchison National, Wilmington.
20 shares Bank of Warren.
90 shares Bank of Maxton.
A block American National, Asheville.
20 shares American Exchange National, Greensboro.
7 shares Southern Life & Trust Co., Greensboro.
6 shares Bank of Roxobel.
10 shares American National, Wilmington.
25 shares Commercial National, Charlotte.
20 shares American Trust Company, Charlotte, will sell for $5 less than I paid.
10 shares Bank of Rose Hill.
10 shares People's National, Winston-Salem, VERY CHEAP.
5 shares Greensboro Loan & Trust Co.
20 shares Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., and all branches.
12 shares Merchants' & Farmers' Bank (colored), Durham, N. C.; par, 25; price, $23.
And many other banks of North Carolina.

South Carolina.

$500 stock Bank of Chesterfield, S. C.
7 shares Merchants' & Farmers' Bank, Cheraw, S. C.
20 to 50 shares Palmetto National, Columbia, S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA 4 PER CENT. BONDS.

I have any part 20,000 of these for sale. They will not last long. Tax day will be here May 1, and this alone saves you $25 a thousand by owning State of North Carolina Bonds. Corporations owning North Carolina Bonds can exempt certain amount of their surplus fund from taxation. This applies to all banks and incorporated companies of North Carolina.

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

SECURED BY REAL ESTATE IN BEST CITY IN NORTH CAROLINA, worth three times, and over, and marketable right now, at this, the amount of the bond issue $50,000. No more bonds will be issued on the property.

$60,000 IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, CHARLOTTE.

Party wants to give first mortgage on same and get loan of $19,000—one year, $9,500, and two years, $9,500.

MUNICIPAL BONDS OF NORTH CAROLINA CITIES, COUNTIES, TOWNS, AND TOWNSHIPS of North Carolina.—Have just completed arrangements with large and wealthy bond house to buy these direct. Officials will do well to advise me first before selling any bonds.

$25,000 BONDS OF CORBITT AUTO. CO., 1920, 6 PER CENT.

These bonds are first class and well secured. Property securing bonds worth over 3 for 1. Strongest men in Henderson directors of the company.

$100,000 LOANS ON UNION COUNTY REAL ESTATE.

Will satisfy lender of absolute security through his lawyer. Property to be mortgaged worth twice the amount.

PEACE INSTITUTE MORTGAGE BONDS.

(Raleigh, N. C., (Presbyterian School).

Property worth well over two for one of the bond issue. Will sell 5,000 of these bonds on a 6 per cent. basis.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MILLS.

Erwin Cotton Mills 6 per cent. preferred. Not a bond on the property. Probably the safest stock on the market. Will deliver April 1 five or any part 185 shares at 101 and accrued interest.

$5,000 six per cent. preferred stock of Ivanhoe Manufacturing Company.

$10,000 Highland Park, common stock—most valuable and a big dividend-payer—way up; will sell 5,000 or more.

$5,700 Henrietta Mills.

$4,900 Efird Manufacturing Co., of the Cannon Mills.

$20,000 Elmira Cotton Mills, at a big bargain.

$1,500 Elmira 8 per cent. preefrred, at 85 cents on the dollar.

W. H. KING DRUG CO., RALEIGH, N. C.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

7% preferred, non-taxable stock. Will sell you 5 shares ($500.00 par value) at 95 and interest, which, counting 2 1-2 % taxes, gives you an investment equal to 9 3-5 % on your money. This stock is held by some of the most prudent investors in Raleigh.

$3,000 Victory Mfg. Co. Cheap. 50 for each hundred.
$1,000 Sanford Cotton Mills. Very cheap. 50 for each hundred.
$1,500 Shelby Cotton Mills at 75. (Equipped modernly).
$2,500 National Cotton Mills (Lumberton) at a bargain.
$5,000 Dresden Cotton Mills (one of the big syndicate mills, Lumberton).
$5,000 Raleigh Cotton Mills; book value over 160.
$5,000 Royall Cotton Mills, Wake Forest, at 95 (A splendid mill.)
$50,000 Cotton Mill, 6 per cent. bonds, with endorsements thereon, worth 3-4 of a million. Splendid mill. Will explain fully to anyone interested.
$3,200 Alpine Cotton Mills, 6 per cent. preferred. Can't buy common for 190. Non-taxable. Not a safer investment on the market.
$10,000 Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company, 7 per cent. preferred. Non-taxable.
$2,800 Melville Manufacturing Co., Cherryville, N. C., very cheap.
$2,700 Gibson Manufacturing Co., Cannon Mills, 111.
$600 Patterson Manufacturing Co. (China Grove), bid wanted. (Cannon Mill).
$200 Lizzie Cotton Mill, Selma, very cheap.
$3,000 Chadwick-Hoskins common, 62 cents on dollar.
$500 Roberdell Mfg. Co., very valuable, at 180.
$1,100 Vance Cotton Mills, Salisbury, 105.
$2,200 Hannah Pickett Mills, 102.
$1,000 Delgado.
$4,000 ROCKY MOUNT COTTON MILLS, EXTRA FINE AND VALUABLE.
$1,000 Erwin Cotton Mills, common, 161.
$500 Holland Manufacturing Co., very cheap.
20 to 50 Locke Cotton Mills; want a bid for it.
$1,000 Elba Cotton Oil Company, 7 per cent. preferred, par and interest.

All the above stocks are common, unless otherwise specified and are non-taxable.

Prices and correspondence solicited.

I have orders and will buy 10 Bladenboro Cotton Mills, Erwin, preferred; Rocky Mount Cotton Mills, and Washington Mills, preferred.

CARALEIGH PHOSPHATE AND FERTILIZER WORKS 6% PREFERRED, NON-TAXABLE.

I can furnish at par and accrued interest. Will deliver April 1, so as not to interfere with your interest at your bank. You save also $25 a thousand in taxes alone. The common stock cannot be had at 200 per share, and this preferred comes ahead of the common. Safe, sure and secure.

$15,000 ABERDEEN & ROCKFISH NON-TAXABLE 6% PREFERRED.

Just sold one of my most conservative and successful investors $5,000 of this well secured and safe security. This road operates a mileage of 44.90 miles from Aberdeen to Fayetteville and 11.50 miles from Raeford to Wagram, and 3.14 miles from Hope Mills Junction to Diggers—going through a rich section and having a total trackage of 59.54 miles. There's only $125,000 of the common, $83,000 of the preferred, and $177,000 of bonds on the entire property, which makes this investment of the preferred absolutely safe, sure and secure. It is NON-TAXABLE, and the price is Par and ACCRUED INTEREST.

ABERDEEN & ROCKFISH RAILROAD 6% BONDS

Have 10,000 for sale.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD, COMMON STOCK.

How much of this stock is held in North Carolina? Why are people so stuck on it? I CAN BUY YOU SOME IF YOU WANT IT. They have reduced the dividend from 7 per cent. to 5 per cent., so people who own it in Raleigh only get 2 1-2 per cent. per annum because it is not a NORTH CAROLINA CORPORATION and HAS to be given in for TAXES. What you have on hand May 1, such as cash and solvent credits, you have to pay tax on, unless it be a U. S. bond, a North Carolina bond, or stock in any North Carolina corporation except bank stock. You even have to pay taxes on Southern Railway stock, Pennsylvania R. R., U. S. Steel, and all stocks of companies incorporated out of North Carolina; therefore, it is to your interest and to the interest of the growth of the State, that you invest your money in North Carolina corporations.

STOCKS AND BONDS SOLD ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Will buy for you any security listed of stocks at 50 cents per share or 50 cents each bond, and buy them as cheap as anyone will sell you. All stocks and bonds of corporations out of North Carolina are taxable at the rate of the tax rate of your home town. Raleigh 2 1-2 per cent., Wilmington over 3, and so on. It, therefore, pays to invest in North Carolina corporations and save this tax and, besides, help your own State and community to thrive by keeping the money home in North Carolina.

REMEDY SALES CORPORATION (formerly Mrs. Joe Person's REMEDY), will sell for $3.00 each; $10 share.

2,000 shares Gowan Pneumonia Co. very cheap.

Short-Term Money Six to One Year Loans.

Counties, cities and towns of North Carolina desiring to get Cash for their paper running from 6 to 12 months will do well to consult me as I have made special arrangements with a large N. Y. banking house to handle this class of security direct. It is preferred the notes run 6 months and pay 6% interest.

C. C. McDONALD, STOCKS AND BONDS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the
WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC.,
Wilmington, N. C.

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year, $3 for six months, $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 61. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY MARCH, 22, 1915.

New Orleans had her luck with her when San Francisco played a four flush and raked in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The next Legislature in North Carolina ought to be composed of men not over 35 years of age. Why? Don't ask us, Old Top.

Worth worlds of joy to men the thought alone, Each willing girl can learn to hold her own; Domestic science makes each dear maidlet free—'True knowledge is just knowing Cookeree.

The fact that Judge Fite, of Georgia, displays a belligerent disposition is not to be wondered at. Then, there is that Pennsylvania jurist, Judge Beers, who surely must know every one of the brands.

For the love of Mike! The picture of a New England woman who gave her husband poison causes us to wonder why her husband had not taken it instead of hanging around till she gave it to him.

Wrapped bread in Asheville! How long ago was it that Wilmington bakeries quit sending out bread without wrappers? It has been so long we can't remember. An ordinance in Asheville requires bread to be wrapped. The bakers should have thought of it before the city council got the idea.

The Turks have an idea that all the naval forces on earth could never onslaught their way through the Dardanelles. In about six months the world will begin to think the Turks for once have the correct idea. If Constantinople is captured, it will have to be done by land forces, assisted by warships.

Jacksonville has a politician whose name is the Hon. Pleasant Holt. Evidently he makes himself pleasant, for he seems to have a good political "holt," as they would say over in South Carolina. He is president of the city council and must have a Pleasant way about him in order to keep peace among the councilmen.

When a Chinese woman calls up the telephone station for a connection, she says: "My beautiful, sweet-voiced sister will please do me the joy-giving honor of ringing 1245 so a dutiful wife can communicate with her sublime husband." A telephone girl says she hopes the Chinese women will send 'steen thousand missionaries for work among American women.

Great Britain, Germany and other belligerents will please take notice that their violation of the commercial rights of neutrals gives us a great abdominal pain. However, we are reminded by present circumstances to confine our grave disapproval to a few remarks similar to those addressed by a Virginia woman to General Sheridan because his "critter companies" tore down her ash hopper.

A Georgia factory is turning out nobby shoes made entirely of cotton—soles and all, except the heels which are rubber or leather. They are made in various colors and match Palm Beach or white duck suits. One reason that we do not manufacture more of all kinds of things in the South is that we don't know how many things we can make if we would only think more about manufacturing.

Says the Greenville (S. C.) News: "Good silos will save millions of dollars which are now lost. We are not rich enough to throw millions away annually. The cost of the silos would be comparatively small". If the farmers of the South will build silos, they would soon experience the advantage of growing something to fill them from bottom to top.

Miss Fannie Harley, of Portland, Ore., has rebelled against the new style of skirts. Determined not to wear such things, she has gone to work and made her four sets of pantaloons. She has trousers made out of fancy silk and filmy material for street wear, dainty ones for parties and society doings, a negligee house suit and a gingham outfit for the kitchen.

THE FRUITS ON AGGRESSION

The aggression of Japan in China is but the fruit of the aggressive policies long carried out by European nations, and even by United States in a way. The powers cannot consistently blame Japan for following a piratical policy for which the example has been set from time immemorial by so-called civilized nations. Territorial expansion has been the craze of more than one nation and it has been the ruin of more than one power.

Japan has begun a policy of aggression while Europe is plunged in war. Fortunately, the Japanese are confining their expansion to China, and she is likely to carry out what the world may as well suspect is a bold step towards an Oriental policy of "Asia for Asiatics". The great territorial area of China and the magnitude of its resources offer a fine opportunity to Japan for relieving her congested area of its surplus population, while her exploits in China will give immense scope to her commercial and manufacturing interests and provide an unlimited field for her capital.

While Europe is up to its armpits in blood, Japan's demands on China come as a rude shock to mere than one of the European powers. Especially are Japan's British allies deeply concerned over the course of their Asiatic ally. It is said that the British government is in sympathy with Japan's plans as to China, but the English press sounds a note of disapproval of the demands which Japan has made on the Chinese government.

The London Economist, commenting on the American version of Japan's demands, says: "If authentic, and if China has accepted anything like all the demands presented, the silence of the foreign office may shroud a very grave danger to business interests. They constitute a most serious attack on the independence and integrity of China". That paper also declares that if in the Yangtse Kiang basin Japan is to have exclusive mining rights and be allowed to construct railways, they must seriously affect British interests".

The Economist also takes the ground that "Japan cannot afford either the cost or discredit of creating by military aggression fresh chaos in China". That British paper adds:

"The doctrine of the open port and the open door ought to be pursued steadily in the interests of China and of the future good will among the nations who trade with her. Fortunately, this seems to be the view of Washington and the object of American Diplomacy"

The Nation, another great London paper, declares that ,"taken as a whole, these demands come near to a declaration of Japanese suzerainty over the Chinese Empire". That is the truth in a nutshell, and, furthermore, Japan proposes to carry out her object while no Europen power can interfere with her. Concerning the stipulations that she must be consulted when China wants to borrow money or employ officials, the Nation remarks:

"Taken as a whole, these demands come near to a declaration of Japanese suzerainty over the Chinese Empire. An empire which cannot borrow money or a foreign power has lost its independence. China wil, in short, stand to Japan as Persia stands to Great Britain and Russia. This is at one blow to settle the largest political question of the East and an economic interest hardly less serious. The situation is extremely delicate and there may be limits to the action which the Allies can take now, whether to protect China's political independence, which we have guaranteed by treaty, or to safeguard their own economic interests. Japan is financially dependent on the West. She cannot in the long run altogether ignore our views."

Well, if "chickens come home to roost" to nations which have destroyed and despoiled smaller countries, it might be something like just retribution. The most shameful page in the history of some of the nations is the story of their teritorial and trade poracy. All the pirates mentioned in history have never been able to seize so much spoils on the sea as the territorial pirates have gotten on the smallest bit of land they ever took by crushing the people whose country it was.

When will the world have the real civilization that will enable nations to recognize the fact that they possess all the traits of the ordinary highwayman?

WE ARE ABSORBING EUROPE'S GOLD

The large purchases being made in the United States by European nations now at war is causing large gold shipments to be sent to New York. The balance of trade is largely in our favor, and the larger it grows the greater will be the inflow of gold. Great Britain has been shipping gold to New York, and recently large shipments of gold have come from Canada to the United States. Another $3,000,000 is on the way from Ottawa to the United States, presumably for English account.

It takes money to buy grain and provisions, war supplies, horses, etc., and gold is the only money when a balance has to be paid. So long as the war lasts, this big inflow of foreign money will come into the United States. The industries of this country have been greatly stimulated by the foreign demand on them, and now it seems that the huge navies of Europe are going to keep American coal mines busy.

A Baltimore dispatch announces that the export coal trade of that port will shortly receive considerable impetus as the result of a deal for 50,000 tons of bituminous coal for delivery in the Mediterranean ports. Shipments will begin May 1, and how long the coal exports will go forward nobody knows, as it is said other contracts are being arranged for large shipments.

To whom Baltimore coal shipments are to be consigned could not be ascertained from the shippers, the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, but it is easy to guess. With about fifty war ships of various sizes trying to force their way through the Dardanelles and likely to need an immense amount of coal for several months, we might know that Great Britain and Frace will have to buy coal in immense quantities. This means more European gold to be exchanged for coal.

THE NEW CHARTER

To the Editor of The Star:

On the eve of the election for the ratification, or rejection, of the new charter for this city, it is permissible, and, perhaps, desirable, for any one with information on the subject to throw himself in the limelight of discussion regarding its merits, or imperfections. But when a broadside is hurled against its merits at such a wild, long range from the actual terms and provisions of the instrument, and a proper legal construction thereof as contained in Mr. Iredell Meares' criticisms and objections, it falls as harmlessly on the subject matter, to those familiar with and understanding its terms, as the flake of snow on the vast expanse of the ocean deep, but for the benefit of those not so well informed, who may be misguided by such attacks, it is incumbent on the sponsors for the instrument to give the public correct information regarding the same.

As one of the framers of the charter I shall herein attempt to give a fair, dispassionate and unprejudiced legal view and interpretation of its terms for the benefit of those interested, and especially those who wish to learn the truth, and, at the same time, I shall undertake to answer the criticisms of Mr. Meares, but with little hope, however of converting him, for "Ephraim is wedded to his idols," I fear, and they are speechless and unable to recant.

With apalogy to the public, permit me to inject here my personal view, or attitude, by saying that I am old fogy enough to believe that the best system of local government ever in vogue in this city was the old Boardt of Aldermen and Board of Audit and Finance plan, under which I had the privilege of serving two years as Mayor, during which time the government was administered without a single clash between the two boards, with results satisfactory to the public, at least as to the finances of the city.

But, submitting myself and views to the changed conditions, and wishing to add what I can to the progress of the community, and see the best results accomplished for the general good and welfare, I hesitatingly yield to Mr. Stacy's advanced form of municipal government, as expressed in the new charter, and believe it a great improvement on the existing form, although I am free to admit that experience will doubtless suggest amendments in its provisions tending to a higher degree of efficiency after it has been duly tried in its present form.

In drafting the new charter the fundamental and controlling idea was to create a form of city government, embodying the General Manager plan, making the general manager, or Executive Officer, as he is called in this charter, the administrative head of the government, and preserving the legislative and supervisory powers in a Board of Aldermen to be elected by the people in a manner, which in the judgment of the committee and draftsmen will best conserve the public interest and efficiency in the city's affairs. The question for the voter to consider is two-fold. Whether this charter will accomplish this work, and is it an improvement on the present plan of city government?

That it is not a complete form of managerial municipal government is admitted for the reason that the most important functions of the Executive Officer, so-called in the charter and hereinafter in this communication, such as provided for in sub-sections "c" and "d", of section 29, as well as his tenure of office, are subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen.

This restriction was a source of much discussion in the consultations of counsel and conferences with the committee but the prevailing reason for the restriction was founded on the belief that the adoption of the absolutely unrestricted power in the Executive Officer would invoke more opposition from the conservative voter than the modified form, and that it would be an easy matter hereafter, in the light of trial and experience under the submitted form, to amend, or correct, the charter, as sound judgment and experience might suggest. I do not wish to repudiate any personal responsibility for this modification, for I urgently advocated this concession to satisfy my own inclination and induce the support and appease the democracy, of many others in the city, who, I believed, entertained similar views and opinions to my own. Mr. Stacy and the committee acquiesced in these suggestions and the act was so drawn. Having endeavored to make it clear to the reader that in the new charter the Board of Aldermen is the legislative branch of the government with supervisory and restrictive powers and rights over the administrative heads of other departments, and that the Executive Officer is the administrative head of the government, and because of these constituent functions, and that the tenure of office of all subordinates was placed at the will of the legislative body, which rendered the "recall" superfluous and the "initiative" and "referendum" seemingly unnecessary, and induced their omission from the charter, all of which was concurred in by the unanimous vote of the committee, I will not further discuss these features.

The real democracy and test of sincerity and good faith of the committee and framers of the instrument, as well as of Mr. Stacy, in omitting these theoretical, rather than practical, ideas of government in the restricted field of municipal form, is shown in the referendum of the charter to the voters for approval, or rejection, rather than in attempting to force it upon them by legislative action.

We hear much, and see considerable ink wasted in platitudes on local self-government and the right of the people to elect their officers. Every lawyer that enjoys a remote acquaintance with the fundamental principles of municipal government knows well that the courts of this country have uniformly torn to cob-web threads the principle of local self-government in municipalities so far as the absolute right of election of the local officers is concerned, and have decreed municipalities simply as creatures of the legislative will to be governed as it directs, with absolute right to direct it in any form, or expression of the legislative will, to grant, or refuse it, and to revoke, for any reason, a charter already granted. Of this expression of the power of the legislature this city has twice experienced it. First in the creation of the Board of Audit and Finance and next in the appointment of the Wright Board of Aldermen, which was upheld by a democratic Supreme Court in the case of Wright against the city of Wilmington.

I will now undertake to answer some of the objections of Mr. Meares, specifically made against this charter, and especially his 18 "becauses," assigned in The Dispatch of the 19th inst.

For sake of orderly recital I will discuss them consecutively, and shall only repeat his language where same is necessary for an intelligent understanding of the point.

1. He says: It does not accomplish its much heralded so-called Manager plan.

How does he know? It has not been tried. Its effect and success cannot be determined by mere assertion, or assumption.

2. He asserts that the charter subdivides the administrative department between a manager and a mayor, "elected by the people" for "ceremonial purposes' 'and a clerk to the aldermen, called a chief executive, elected and removable by the board at its will, etc."

This is not true, any more than is his statement that the manager is called "Chief Executive" in the charter. He is called Executive Officer all through the charter, nothing else. This is a fair sample of Mr. Meares' accuracy, both of law and fact.

There is no division of administrative powers between the Mayor and Executive Officer, except only in the matter of the command of the police force. This power was placed in the mayor as a compromise of views of the committee. Some of whom did not wish to minimize the dignity of the office by restricting his powers to those designated in the charter, of presiding over the Board of Aldermen, appointing the committees of the board and other merely formal and incidental duties while other of the committee urged and insisted that the Executive Officer would be sufficiently occupied in looking after the other material interests of the city, which latter view was insisted upon by a member of the existing city government. Those who wished to include the police department in the powers of the Executive Officer agreed to recede and hence the compromise form in this provision of the charter.

By this provision the mayor is the head of the police force and has the right of superior command, whenever he chooses to exercise it, and, although opposed to it at the time, I am now convinced that it is a wise provision, for it makes the mayor responsible to the people of the city for the conduct of the force in such emergencies as riots, strikes, or other serious disturbances which may arise at any time, and leaves the general and active direction and control of the police force to the chief and such subordinates as may be appointed by the Executive Officer, who alone has the power of appointment and the right of removal, subject, however, to the final approval of the Board of Aldermen in such matters. See sub-sections "c" and "d" of section 29 of the charter. It is to be assumed in the matter of removal of the police that the Executive Officer will act generally through his Chief of Police.

Where is the interlacing and conflict of duties between these two officers under the charter, complained of by Mr. Meares?

3. He complains in objection No. 3 that he finds no provision in section 29 for the election of the Chief of Police. Why, of course, there is none. He is not to be elected but appointed by the Executive Officer as provided in said sub-sections.

Mr. Meares calls this, and like powers, conferred upon the Executive Officer, as the "act of a clerk to the Board."

4. In this objection he complains of the power of appointment and removal given to the Executive Officer, but carefully avoids reciting the safeguard in the sections above mentioned which renders his action reviewable by the Board of Aldermen, and, further, complains that it is the duty of the Executive Officer to see that the ordinances of the city are enforced, except those relating to the police department, and in objection No. 5 reiterates substantially the same thing and asks, "Who's Who, and What's What?" And, again, in No. 6 he lingers on the alleged conflict of power and facetiously suggests that he supposes it is intended that the Chief Executive's duty, as he calls him, is to see, perhaps, that the mayor is always on hand for "ceremonial purposes", and then winds up this incongruous and flimsy criticism in No. 7 with a rehash of the interlapping and conflicting duties of the Mayor and Executive Officer. I think I have shown that there is no such conflict. The exceptions as to the ordinances relating to the police force, which the Executive Officer is relieved of, appertain to those ordinances adopted by the Board for the regulation, control and conduct of the police force, while the general ordinances, relating to the welfare, control and government of the city at large are left to the Executive Officer for enforcement. Where is the conflict, the interlacing, the overlapping, the contradiction and inconsistency so abundantly found by Mr. Meares? Answer in his chaotic fancy and imagination.

It seems to me that any fair minded man, of intelligent and impartial judgment, who has no "axes to grind" and no buzzing or cutting instruments in his cranium to obscure his mental and legal optics could easily construe these sections harmoniously and consistently, if he possessed the will to do so.

Two of the lawyers who framed this charter, Messrs. Martin and Bryan, stand high both in the estimation and opinion of the Bar and the public generally, and they were reinforced with the opinion of several other attorneys who aided in the work, as well as with the excellent judgment of the able and impartial business men, who greatly facilitated the draft of the charter, all of whom were actuated by the controlling desire to produce the best results possible under the conditions surrounding them.

8. Mr. Meares is alarmed at the increase of offices by the addition of the Executive Officer. Under the present system each councilman is a head of his respective department, with power of control, according to their claim, and, I believe, their practice. I refer all inquirers to the recent conflict between the Mayor and the Councilman of Public Safety for supremacy of right and power in the premises, in which, I recall that the Councilman was sustained, according to my recollection.

We, therefore, will have six heads of departments hereafter if the old form of government continues. In other words, six Executive Officers. The new charter only makes one and holds him responsible for all matters pertaining to the affairs of the city, except the one department of police. It is a matter for the individual judgment of the elector to decide which is safer, and likely to prove more efficient and beneficial to the city at large, to have one Executive Officer in the administrative department of the city, selected with an eye single to his competency and fitness for the place, and under a good and sufficient bond conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, as required by the charter, or six executive heads, or officers, selected without regard to fitness or qualifications, by the hap-hazard methods of politicians with whom "to win (excel) is worth ambition", regardless of how it is done, and who is not under bond and may be financially worthless and irresponsible.

9. His 9th, objection is to the change of manner in which franchises are to be granted from a popular vote to the vote of Alderman.

This is a legitimate criticism of the charter terms. The change is made. I am sorry it does not please Mr. Meares. One could hardly expect a republican to be satisfied with the work of a democratic legislature for a democratic community, whether good, bad or indifferent in its nature. But read the provisions of the charter, covered by sections from 97 to 103, both inclusive, and see the reasonable safe-guard and protection against any invasion of the public, or private rights of any one, and especially the provisions of section 97 as to the method of passing such franchises. To subject the city to the expense of an election for every grant of a franchise to a public utility corporation, however insignificant and unimportant, is an aburdity to my mind, and, even if the applicant was required to pay the cost of the election the annoyance and inconvenience would nevertheless be great.

10. The tenth objection is that the charter requires the abutting owners to pay one half of the cost of permanent street improvement.

Mr. Meares does not tell the voter that this provision requires the owners on each side of the street to pay the half, or one fourth each, nor does he inform them that this rule is only controlling and obligatory on city government when two thirds of owners, abutting on the proposed street to be improved, "petition therefor". Nor does he tell them that the city in all cases does the grading and curbing of the streets at its own cost and expense; nor does he tell them that section 73 of the charter leaves it to the city to "grade, pave, repave, macadamize, and otherwise permanently improve for travel, or drainage, and to lay and bound new streets, or widen those already bounded, and make such improvements thereon as the public convenience may require" at any and all times at its own cost and expense.

Who can reasonably object to the owners being required to pay one half of the cost of paving a street, one quarter to each side, when they petition to the city for the improvement of their property and the enhancement of its value. It is both reasonable and just.

I most respectfully ask all voters to read sections 73 and 74 carefully and without prejudice.

11. The 11th, objection is to the provisions of the charter requiring sewer connections to be made, which he says, impose fines or imprisonment, or both, against those who neglect to connect. There is no such provision in the charter and I challenge Mr. Meares to designate it and name the section. The importance of preserving the health of the city by every means within its power was seriously considered and debated by the Committee with a strong desire to provide every means within its power for enforcing the connections that were reasonable and just, but the charter does not impose fines, or punishment, for failure to connect with the sewer, but does impose penalties, which are collectible against the property. While admitting that the provisions of the charter in this matter are practically mandatory in their exactions, there is no fine, or physical punishment inflicted for neglect, and, certainly, no intelligent mind can question the utmost importance of the protection afforded to health by the enforcement of the requirements, nor will any just and liberal minded citizen doubt the ultimate benefit and advantage that will accrue not only to the health of the city and community generally, but the advantage and interest of the individual property owner, whose property will be materially benfitted and enhanced thereby.

There is no such hardship as claimed by Mr. Meares in the charter.

The 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, objections have been considered and heretofore answered under the several objections.

I will animadvert briefly on the 16th, objection as to the extension of the tenure of the Board of Aldermen. It was suggested as a good plan to continue in office experienced members of the Board when new ones were coming on, and this suggestion met with approval of the Committee and was adopted. Its wisdom is a matter for the individual judgment of the voter. There was no division of opinion in the Committee as to its wisdom. The same principle appertains in this county in the election of County Commissioners. Who has found fault with it until now?

17. The 17th, objection is that the health department is left to the County Board of Health. Mr. Meares probably does not know that under the act of the legislature the Health Department of the city and the county were consolidated some years ago, and the County Board of Health is charged with the work of the city. The provision in this charter as to taking over part of the work was suggested and incorporated in the charter to meet any emergency in the form of epidemics, convulsions of nature, or other natural causes, or for other reasons, when the Board might not find itself adequately equipped for the entire work of county and city.

Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to apologize for this long communication. I have no personal interest, or motive, beyond that of citizenship. I have no bees in my bonnet, nor grow delusions of importance by desiring to rush into the arena of public controversy. This is written merely with the hope that it will invite the careful thought of others interested in the city's welfare and that the new charter will be tested by its merits and not by the criticism of politicians, agitators, or public debaters who are always looking for some chance to enter the field of public attention.

A. G. RICAUD

COMPLAINS OF DISORDER

To The Editor of The Star:

I notice in the papers of recent date the chief of police is making a fight and trying to enforce the law in regard to children skating on the pavements. I think it right that this law should be enforced, but also think that other nuisances should be stopped as well. Sunday mornings are made hideous by the negro newsboys, fighting and screaming on street corners. On other days the hours between 1:30 and 3 P. M., are given over to the negro school children; throwing stones, fighting and using ugly language.

If the chief of police would be kind enough to stop these nuisances, it would be appreciated by those who have had to endure it for so long that their nerves have reached the limit period.

B.

Read Star Business Locals.

The Clubmen of America are Enthusiastic "Bull" Durham Smokers

No body of men has greater opportunities for wide experience, comparison and selection. They have the means to command and the trained taste to appreciate the best of everything in life.

In the cigarettes they make for themselves, to their individual liking, from "Bull" Durham tobacco, these men find the delicious freshness, incomparable mildness and unique fragrance, that afford supreme enjoyment and satisfaction. At all times and occasions it is correct, fashionable, epicurean to "Roll Your Own."

GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the finest, mellow-ripe leaf grown in the famous "bright" tobacco district of Virginia-North Carolina, that supplies the world with cigarette tobacco. Much of the delicate flavor and fragrance of this leaf escapes from the ready-made cigarette. These rare qualities can only be retained in the *bulk* of tobacco in the "Bull" Durham sack, and enjoyed in the *fresh-rolled* "Bull" Durham cigarette.

Ask for FREE package of "papers" with each 5c sack

FREE An Illustrated Booklet, showing correct way to "Roll Your Own" Cigarettes, and a package of cigarette papers, will both be mailed, *free*, to any address in United States on postal request. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N.C.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

OBJECTIONS TO PROPOSED CITY CHARTER.

—by—
IREDELL MEARES.
(Article 2.)

To the Editor of the Star:

The argument is made that the proposed charter gives us the manager plan. It does not, in fact, but suppose it is admitted. Then, we are to have a chief executive, elected by the Aldermen, subject to their will and to be discharged at their pleasure, like the manager of an industrial corporation or the president of a bank, and thereby apply business methods to city affairs, so its advocates claim, while the Mayor is retained for "ceremonial purposes."

The system by which banks or corporations are governed has proven no more efficient than the systems of political-municipal government. If due to the system, it will be found that more money has been lost, banks and corporations wrecked, than by mismanagement of communities, not governed by the corporation system, but by political forms of local self-government, Here in Wilmington, within about twenty years, more money has been lost to our people by failed banks and industrial corporations than sustained by them in the whole history of our city government for an hundred years or more. If the Coast Line has been a success, it is due to the genius, of Mr. Walters, who controlled it, but the like system of directors, electing managers, did not prevent the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R. R. from being foreclosed, nor the Seaboard Air Line from going into the hands of receivers, until reorganized with loss to its stockholders, nor the New Haven system of railroads being wrecked by directors and managers and the stockholders losing millions upon millions of dollars. If the Murchison National Bank has been a success, it is due to the fact that it was owned by a few able men and to the confidence the public reposed in the very high personal character and financial ability of its president, but the same system of directors and managers did not prevent the failure of the First National, the New Hanover, and the winding up of two other National Banks, one of them with a loss to stockholders, here in Wilmington.

This talk about applying business methods to city affairs is cant. It means well, but it means nothing. What are business methods? They vary as the shadows of the setting sun. If you succeed financially, your methods are sound; if you apply the same methods, but fail, they are not sound; provided, the criterion of business is to determine success. The principles governing private enterprises are not the problems of industrial corporations or individual enterprises. The man who would make an able mayor might not make an able bank president. The reverse is true. Illustrations abound.

The basic principle of American institutional government, national, state and municipal, is popular sovereignty. Every effort to check the untrammeled exercise of it is a departure from the American standards.

I regard this proposed charter as striking at that right. In attempting to reduce the Mayor, elected by the people, to a mere figure head for "ceremonial purposes" and place an executive clerk, elected by the Aldermen, at their will, at the head of the city government, the purpose is clear that the

Continued on Page Eight

CREW IS LANDED HERE SCHOONER LIKELY LOST

Seminole Arrived Yesterday, from Cape Lookout Shoals.

Sylvia C. Hall, Ashore, Left in Charge of Master and Underwriters' Agent—May Salvage Part Cargo of Lumber.

The United States Coast Guard steamer Seminole, Capt. P. H. Uberoth, arrived in port early yesterday afternoon, after a cruise of twelve days, bringing on board the crew of the wrecked schooner Sylvia C. Hall of New Haven, which stranded on the 17th instant, on Lookout Breaker shoal, near Beaufort, N. C. After coaling ship here the Seminole will depart for Cape Fear to complete her cruising season, which ends on April 1.

As previously stated in the telegraphic dispatches the Seminole went to the Hall's assistance, but found that the schooner had pounded inthe heavy sea and filled with water. Her cargo of lumber may be saved should good weather prevail, which Capt. Uberroth considers highly improbable as a northeast wind set in when the Seminole left Lookout shoals Saturday, followed by southwest winds.

The members of the crew are destitute and arrangements have been made by Capt. Uberroth to have their accounts settled by Thomas F. Wood, Inc., ship chandlers, of this city.

The schooner Sylvia C. Hall, which has made several voyages in the coastwise trade to Wilmington at different times, was bound on her recent voyage from Jacksonville for New York with cypress lumber, and she was considerably to the northward of her course when she struck on the shoals, 7 1-2 miles south of Cape Lookout. The master and underwriters' agent were left by the Seminole at the Cape Lookout life saving station to make arrangements for salving the schooner's deck load, which is still intact.

The Seminole has been off her station here for cruising during the past 12 days and naturally Capt. Uberroth, officers and men were glad to get in to say "howdy-do" to the homefolks, many of whom live here. The middle of next week the Seminole winds up a most successful winter's cruise, during which she has done splendid work over a very large area. During this cruising season she has already gone more than 6,000 miles and has been the means of rendering valuable aid to at least nine merchantmen in grave distress, besides accomplishing other work. No cutter, perhaps, in the service performs more arduous or more valuable service in behalf of shipping than does the vessel on this station.

Capt. Sprague and the crew of the Sylvia C. Hall were rescued from their ship on Cape Lookout shoals on the 17th, and the crew will likely go north from here, but Capt. Sprague will remain with the vessel, hopes for saving which are now practically abandoned as her bottom has washed out and she is in a rather precarious position on the shoals. The Hall left Jacksonville for New York on March 15. It is presumed that her loss is pretty well covered by insurance.

SAYS MERRICK'S FATHER IS LIVING IN GEORGIA

Mr. A. C. Waller Arrives in City to See About Dead Negro's Estate

That the father of Sam Merrick, the negro who died a few weeks ago, intesate, leaving an estate of $4,285 in cash and six houses and lots in Wilmington, is living on his plantation near Culverton, Ga., is the statement of Mr. A. C. Waller, who arrived in Wilmington yesterday, and will today present affidavits, substantiating his claims, with Maj. W. N. Harriss, Clerk of the Superior court, who was recently appointed collector of the estate of the deceased negro.

Mr. Waller comes in behalf of the old negro, who, he says, is nearly a hundred years old and has lived on his plantation for years. He says that Merrick left Georgia some 40 years ago because of some trouble he had and that his real name was Sam Merrick Chapell, he having discarded the last name. He says that he has a brother living in Atlanta.

He says that Merrick corresponded with his father and appears not to have the least doubt that the negro, who claims to be the father of the dead negro, can prove his contention.

Mr. Waller is not an attorney but has been given the power of attorney for the old negro and will formally file his claim this morning. There are various others, who also claim to be relatives, the total number running up to a hundred or more and Maj. Harriss will doubtless have a few grey hairs by the time he has definitely decided what disposal to make of the estate.

SECOND WEEK FOR CLEANING UP BEGINS

Street Department Will Be in Suburbs Today and Tomorrow.

Superintendent John C. McAllister, of the Street Department, and his efficient corps of assistants, will begin the second week of the clean-up and paint-up campaign in Wilmington by hauling trash and rubbish from Carolina Heights, Carolina Place and Delgado. They hope to complete this work tomorrow but will remain as long as necessary. They have been assured of a warm welcome and will have the loyal co-operation of the citizens in the newly annexed suburbs.

There is still a lot of trash to be hauled from the streets in Wilmingtbn and a number of wagons will be engaged in this work today. They will traverse the streets north and south and all those who have not already done so are urged to have their trash ready today. They will traverse the other streets later.

FUNERAL OF MR. MOORE

Body Will Be Taken to Tar Heel, N. C., for Interment

The body of the late Mr. Emanuel H. Moore, whose death occurred on Saturday night at his home in this city, after a lingering illness, in the 68th year of his age, will be taken on the early morning Seaboard Air Line train today to Tar Heel, N. C., where the interment will be in the family burying ground. Members of the family and friends will accompany the remains. Mr. Moore was a member of Cape Fear Camp No. 254, U. C. V., of this city, which had arranged to attend the funeral in a body and in uniform, had the services been held here.

CONTEST BEGINS NEXT WEEK

Wilmington Will Have Y. M. C. A. Membership Campaign in Competition With Southern Cities

Wilmington will be one of 12 Southern cities to enter the Y. M. C. A. Inter-City Membership contest which begins Tuesday, March 30th, and will continue for one week. General Secretary Huntington is busy lining up his forces and expects to have everything in readiness on the opening day. He will have ten teams of at least ten men each with a captain for each group and these will meet daily during the campaign for a noon lunch.

Mr. W. A. McGirt is general chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the campaign and Mr. D. H. Howes, Jr. will have charge of the Boy's Department. They will assist Secretary Huntington in securing workers for the campaign and in getting them lined up. A number of workers have already volunteered their services and are busy outlining their work.

Wilmington made a splendid showing in the contest last year and it is expected that this city will do even better this year. Those interested feel very much encouraged over the outlook.

The object of the campaign is not simply to swell the enrollment to a larger figure but it is also hoped to make it the means of being of greater service to the young men and boys of the city.

The Southern cities besides Wilmington that will enter the contest are: Charleston and Columbia, S. C. Augusta and Savannah, Ga., Greenville, Sumter and Spartanburg, S. C., Tampa and Jacksonville, Fla.

ASHEVILLE TO HAVE WRAPPED BREAD NOW

Other Cities in North Carolina Are Adopting Hygienic Measures.

That other cities in North Carolina as well as Wilmington recognize the necessity of having wrapped bread in order to protect the health of citizens as indicated by the recent announcement by the State Board of Health in a bulletin that Asheville's watchful health officer, Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, is going to see that an ordinance, passed in 1910, is to be enforced. This requires that all bread shall be wrapped before being exposed for sale.

"The trouble seems to have been not so much with the bakers and grocers," says the bulletin, "but with the people themselves. They didn't demand wrapped bread. Most of the bakers said they wanted to give the people what the people wanted, but they were not interested in clean bread enough to demand it. As to the increased expense of wrapped bread, there is no argument, since wrapping it on the wholesale plan or at the bakeries must be cheaper than on the retail plan or at the shops and groceries. The dear people as a rule already pay for its being wrapped at one place or the other, so it is largely a question of getting it wrapped before it gets dirty instead of afterward.

"These bakers, be it said to their credit, did not object to bread-wrapping on the same score as did the bakers of Dayton, Ohio. The Dayton bakers based their objection on the ground that if the bread was wrapped at the bakery, by the time it reached the consumer the paper was so dirty that it ruined the sale of the bread.

There can be no question about ably showing large quantities of bacterial examinations of unwrapped bread as delivered to the consumer invariably show large quantities of bacteria and frequently filthy, sewage bacteria, probably from the hands or coat or shirt sleves of delivery boys, to say nothing of street dust, questionable baskets, or sales counters. Then, too, there is the occasional fall from the wagon, basket or arm of the delivery boy to even more questionable floors and sidewalks only to be picked up by the same hands that curry and drive the horse.

"The danger from all this would not be so great were it not for the fact that as a rule bread is eaten without being washed or cooked, hence the rich field for typhoid by the contact method.

"Asheville is to be congratulated. So is every other town that believes in eating clean food. From present indications it won't be long before many other towns fall in line."

LAST NUMBER TONIGHT

Avon Sketch Club at the Boys' Brigade —Programme.

The advance sale of reserve seats for the closing number of the Boys' Brigade Lyceum Course opened Saturday morning and the indications are for a crowded house tonight to hear the Avon Sketch Club, in this the last number of the course. The sale will continue throughout today until 6 o'clock. The programme to be presented will be as follows:

Trio, "The Mariners," Misses Sheldon and Charles and Mr. Glenn Wells.
Duet, Mr. Wells and Miss Charles.
Banjo solos, the Company.
Solo, Miss Sheldon.
Pianologues, Mr. Wells.
Readings, Miss O'Shaughnessy.
Chinese songs, Misses Sheldon, Charles and O'Neill.
Sketch, "How the Vote Was Won." Cast of characters: Horace Cole, clerk about 30, Mr. Wells; Ethel, his wife, age 22, Miss Sheldon; Winifred her sister, about 30, Miss O'Shaughnessy; Agatha Cole, his sister, about 50, Miss O'Shaughnessy; Maude Spark, his first cousin, Miss O'Neill; Molly, his niece, Miss Charles; Lilly, maid of all work, Miss O'Neill.

This little sketch is said to be replete with mirth provoking scenes which will keep those present in a gale of laughter from start to finish and will cause the audience to leave with smiles of pleasure in remembrance of the good time they have enjoyed in this last number of what has been one of the most successful lyceum courses ever conducted at the Brigade.

BIDS OPENED FOR TEMPORARY OFFICES

Quarters Wanted for Customs House Until New Building is Completed.

Bids for temporary quarters for the Wilmington Customs House to be used while the new $600,000 structure is being constructed were opened Saturday by Colonel Walker Taylor, collector of customs, and forwarded to Washington to the Treasury officials. The announcement of the successful bidder will be made within the next two or three weeks.

There were four bidders submitting proposals, these being as follows: Murchison National Bank building, the Southern building, the Marine Wireless Telegraph building, by C. D. Maffitt and the Garrell building offered by Mr. L. H. Skinner.

BIG CONGREGATIONS PRESENT AT SERVICES

Evangelistic Meetings Have Auspicious Beginning.

First Service at Grand Theatre Today at Noon—Visiting Ministers Will Preach Tonight—Much Interest Shown.

Large congregations attended the services in Wilmington churches yesterday morning and last night and reports from the different pastors indicate that the Go-to-Church movement was a splendid success not only in securing a large attendance but also in the interest awakened among Christians and others in the importance of deeper consecration to service. There were a number of additions of members in several of the churches and in all there was evidence of much interest in the simultaneous evangelistic services which are to be conducted for the next two weeks. The outlook is most encouraging for those who have been engaged for the past few weeks in preparation for these meetings.

The Episcopal churches of the city including St. James', St. John's, and the Church of the Good Shepherd had their every member canvass for missions and other benevolent causes yesterday afternoon and the reports made by the workers show that the results will be fully up to that made last year which is considered especially good in view of the financial depression of the last few months. This was the second year that the every member canvass has been used by these churches.

The first noon-day service at the Grand Theatre will be held today at 12 o'clock and will be conducted by Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Rev. A. J. Parker, pastor of Fifth Street Methodist church, will have charge of the singing. These meetings will last just 30 minutes and are intended especially for the business men of the city and everyone who can possibly do so is urged to be present. These meetings will be conducted each day for the next two weeks with the exception of Saturday.

Rev. Dr. Oliver G. Jones, of Greensboro, Synodical evangelist, preached at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at both services yesterday to large congregations. He was heard with the closest attention and the strong sermons made a deep impression. One member was received into the church at the morning service.

Services will be held at this church each afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and at night at 8 o'clock. Members of the Christian Endeavor Society will have charge of the singing. The public is cordially invited to hear Dr. Jones, who is one of the leading Presbyterian ministers of the State.

Rev. J. S. Crowley, pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian church, had two large congregations. His subject last night was "The Last Judgment." He will preach again tonight at 8 o'clock and his sermon will be illustrated with stereopticon views. Services will be held each night during the week at 8 o'clock and the public is invited.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Wells, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, also had two big congregations, the one at the morning service being especially large.

At Grace Methodist church yesterday morning was the largest congregation in several years for a morning service. Rev. J. D. Bundy, the pastor, preached two strong sermons. The meetings at this church will continue during the next two weeks. Rev. A. L. Stanford, of Hickory, will arrive tomorrow and will conduct the meetings.

Rev. E. R. Welch, of the Oklahoma conference, who is visiting relatives in the city, will preach tonight. The meetings for the afternoon will not be arranged until after the arrival of Mr. Stanford.

At Bladen Street Methodist church, Rev. T. G. Vickers, the pastor, also had a large congregation. Last night he preached to the Maccabees and the congregation completely filled the church. Rev. A. L. Ormond, of Maxton, will arrive today and will preach tonight at 8 o'clock. The song service will begin at 7:45 o'clock. A special feature of the music will be the singing by a quartette. There will be no afternoon services at this church.

Rev. W. V. McRae, pastor of Trinity Methodist church, will continue the services at his church during the week and will preach every night. He will be assisted by Rev. G. M. Daniel, pastor of the Methodist churches at Seagate and Winter Park.

Rev. A. J. Parker was heard by large congregations at Fifth Street Methodist church. Her sermon last night was a strong appeal for consecrated Christian lives. He showed how God reaches the sinner through Christian men and women. The singing by the choir was especially good. Rev R. M. Maxey, pastor of the First Methodist church, of Suffolk, Va., will arrive on the afternoon train today and will preach tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Beginning tomorrow afternoon services will be conducted each day at 3 p. m. The public is invited to attend.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster, pastor of the First Baptist church, had two immense congregations, the large auditorium being filled at the night service and many having to sit in the gallery. There were six additions to the church, four yesterday morning and two last night. Rev. Dr. J. F. Vines, of Anderson, S. C., will arrive tonight and will assist Dr. Foster in his meeting. Services will be held each night at 8 o'clock and beginning tomorrow afternoon there will be services each day at 3:30 p. m. The men's prayer service will be held each night at 7:30.

Rev. J. A. Sullivan preached to big congregations at both services There were five additions to the church last night and a number of requests for prayer. Rev. R. L. Gay, pastor of the First Baptist church at Washington, who will assist the pastor this week, will arrive on the 6:05 train and will be taken immediately to the church where he will be welcomed by the members of the congregations. He will preach tonight at 8 o'clock. Beginning tomorrow services will be held each afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. New song books have been purchased to be used in these services and the singing will be led by a large well trained choir.

Rev. F. B. Clausen, pastor of St.

(Continued on Page Six.)

FUNERAL NOTICE

The remains of the deceased Emanuel H. Moore wil be taken on the early morning Seaboard train today (Monday) to Tar Heel N. C., where they will be interred in the family burying ground. —Advertisement.

MEETING OF FISHING CLUB

Will Be Held at Y. M. C. A. Tuesday Night to Discuss Plans for Coming Fishing Season

A called meeting of the New Hanover Fishing Club will be held at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, at which time some of the plans for the approaching fishing season will be discussed. All members are urged to attend, and a cordial invitation is also extended to all who are not members who may be interested in angling.

The Club is a recently formed aggregation of the sporting fishermen of the city and county, banded together for the purpose of salt water fishing and also for the protection of edible and game fish from unrestricted slaughter. Already much has been accomplished by the club toward this end in securing the passage by the recent General Assembly of a law prohibiting seine fishing at Wrightsville Beach. The membership of the club includes the following:

Theo. G. Empire, John R. Hanby, Burke H. Bridgers, H. R. Aiken, A. J. Mitchell, C. T. Stewart, C. J. Joseph, C. W. Woodward, John R. Adams, Geo. G. Thomas, Jr., E. D. Harvey, P. L. Easterling, J. G. Thornton, J. L. Williams, Robert R. Bridgers, R. E. Calder, A. S. Williams, Marshall Shrier, J. L. Galloway, W. J. Swails, A. H. Creasy, D. M. McIntosh, C. B. Bergen, F. B. Jones, L. W. Moore, Charles B. Parmele, W. Hull Moore, E. C. Hudson, J. W. Freeman, J. T. Newman, T. N. Rowell, Jr., J. J. Windley, D. H. Cole, R. D. Waddell, W. M. Peck, G. T. Swain, W. L. Smith, Jr., A. L. Howard, James Campbell, L. J. Stern, E. D. Williams, J. H. Mitchell, M. W. Turner, J. W. Rutland, V. B. Butler, W. A. Radcliffe, O. P. McIver, W. M. Creasy, Williams Harriss, N. S. Haskett, W. R. Taylor, C. K. Davis, R. G. Cosby, William Opper, H. B. Sidberry, Harry Solomon, Capt, W. L. Berry, J. P. Betts, T. P. Taylor, William F. Toms, P. Heinsberger, Jr., J. H. LeGwin, J. D. McCarley, B. T. Hopkins, C. E. Haskett, J. L. Toone, Jr., L. C. LeGwin, T. M. Dunn, Burton Myers, Fred E. Little, R. A. King, H. D. Springer, C. R. Davis, W. E. Yopp, Frank Herbst, J. W. Buck, C. J. Keen, R. W. Mason, Dr. J. I. Campbell, T. J. Seeders, E. M. Berry, U. A. Underwood, T. M. Pridgen, J. N. Sweeney, Dr. Thomas M. Green, Dr. J. H. Dreher, Rev. H. W. Koelling, E. C. Myers, E. H. Holmes, G W. Anderson, Albert Solomon, J. W. Weathers.

PARAMOUNT PICTURES AGAIN

To Be Shown Twice a Week at Grand After April 5.

Many moving picture fans in Wilmington will be glad to learn that Mr. J. M. Solky, proprietor of the popular Grand theatre, has again made arrangements to show the well-known Paramount pictures twice each week. The Paramount pictures were shown at the Grand for a time several months ago, but the service was later discontinued.

They made such a favorable impression, however, that Mr. Solky has determined to again put them on. Mr. Dan Michalove, of Atlanta, representing the Paramount Company, was here Saturday and closed the contract with Mr. Solky, the service to commence Monday, April 5.

Among some of the early releases booked by Mr. Solky are "Wildflower," featuring Marguerite Clark; "Behind the Scenes," featuring Mary Pickford; "The Man From Mexico," featuring John Barrymore; "The Sign of the Cross," featuring William Farnum; "Cameo Kirby," featuring Dustin Farnum.

TO JOIN VILLA'S FORCES

Aviator Howard M. Rinehart Will Fly for Mexican Leader.

Friends here have received post cards from Aviator Howard M. Rinehart, sent from Candeleria, Mexico, stating that he was on his way to join the forces of General Villa, for whom he would operate a new type of aeroplane, made especially for use in the high Mexican altitudes.

Mr. Rinehart is known here as a skilful, daring and resourceful aviator, and he will no doubt prove a valuable addition to the Mexican leader's forces.

WOMAN WEAK AND NERVOUS

Finds Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I suffered with female troubles from the time I came into womanhood until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would have pains if I overworked or lifted anything heavy, and I would be so weak and nervous and in so much misery that I would be prostrated. A friend told me what your medicine had done for her and I tried it. It made me strong and healthy and our home is now happy with a baby boy. I am very glad that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and do all I can to recommend it."—Mrs. A. B. BOSCAMP, 504 E. Howard Street, Creston, Iowa.

Tons of Roots and Herbs

are used annually in the manufacture of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is known from ocean to ocean as the standard remedy for female ills.

For forty years this famous root and herb medicine has been pre-eminently successful in controlling the diseases of women. Merit alone could have stood this test of time.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

How to Increase Your Profits---

THE ROAD TO RICHES

Save at Least One-Fourth of What You Earn; Deposit This in The People's Savings Bank, where It will Work for You, earning 4 Per Cent. Interest, Compounded Quarterly.

When you make your money earn interest, you are on the road to wealth. Accounts can be opened at this Bank with $1.00 or More.

"OLD AND STRONG"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

WHILE LIVING

would you think of allowing your closest friend to manage your affairs?

Yet either you **make** a will and name him to handle the estate after you are gone,

Or—you **do not** make a will and leave it to be handled by your nearest kin.

By appointing a Trust Company as executor, you assure yourself that experienced Officers will handle your estate.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

TOTAL RESOURCES $2,400,000.00

HOTEL WILMINGTON

European--Modern--Fireproof

One Block From Terminal Station

MOST OF THEM ARE USING IT NOW

Special Business Men's Lunch In Cafe
Served From 12 to 2:30 p. m.
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WE CAN SUIT YOU

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EARLY ROSE
IRISH COBBLER

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Every Little Helps

To keep our force on the pay roll This money is spent here. We solicit your patronage on

MACHINE WORK, GEARS, ENGINES and BOILERS, IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.

—WORK GUARANTEED—

CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS

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BEAMS	COAL SHUTTERS	STAIRWAYS
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CHANNELS	DOOR PLATES	STAR WASHERS
VENTILATORS	JOIST HANGERS	

We make the Iron for all Builder at Right Prices. We carry the stock and get your orders out prompt. It pays to SEE US when it's made of Iron, Steel, Brass, or Other Metals

WILMINGTON IRON WORKS

"THE IRON MEN" FOOT OF ORANGE STREET

MADE BY HR Southern Map Company WILMINGTON N. C. TRADE MARK

BLUE-PRINTS

DAINTY FLOUR

50 cts

Holmes Grocery

Phone 41 18 So. Front St.

3,000 lbs. Peanut Pops for sale cheap. This is feed for Hogs.

Regular Spanish, Improved Spanish, Red Spanish and Virginia Peanuts, for seed or for parching.

A full stock of other goods, usually carried in a wholesale grocery store.

Also Nails of all kinds.

Call and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

D. L. Gore Co.

Wholesale Grocers and Importers,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

FOR SALE

150 Bags Maine Grown Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

200 Barrels Large Mullets.

200 Bags Green Coffee.

Iron Safes, various makes.

Cuts of safes furnished upon application.

SAMUEL BEAR, SR., & SONS

Wholesale Grocers
Wilmington, N. C.
311 N. Front St.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Miss Florete Schloss returned last evening from a visit of a week in Raleigh.

* * *

Misses Annie W. and Adeline E. Perry have been called to Siler City on account of the critical illness of their uncle, Mr. D. L. Webster.

* * *

Mrs. J .B. Haman leaves this morning for a month or six weeks' visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Armstrong, at Vaiden, Miss.

* * *

Mrs. H. L. Peterson will leave this afternoon for Newbern to attend the annual meeting of the Baptist State Missionary Union as the representative of Southside church.

* * *

There will be a number of Wilmington women who will attend the 25th annual session of the Baptist Woman's Missionary Union of North Carolina which will be held in Newbern, March 23 to 26. Miss Florence Whitney, vice president of the Wilmington Association Union, will leave for that city Tuesday morning. Others who expect to leave Tuesday evening are: Mrs. S. G. Hall, Mrs. W. B. Muse, Mrs. C. L. Pridgen, Mrs. C. J. Kelloway and Mrs. T. O'Neill.

* * *

Yesterday's Charlotte Observer: "Mrs. Thomas S. Franklin and son, Thomas S. Franklin, Jr., will leave this afternoon for Wilmington to visit Mr. Franklin's sister, Mrs. Julia F. Pickard. Mrs. Franklin will continue her trip to Newbern to attend the annual convention of the Baptist Women's Missionary Union of North Carolina. Master Franklin will remain in Wilmington and Mrs. Franklin will return there for a two weeks' visit after the convention.

* * *

Many Wilmington friends of the prospective groom will read with much pleasurable interest the following announcement under the "Engagement" column of the social department of the Atlanta Sunday American of yesterday: "McCuen-Bolin—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmet McCuen, of Lexington, Ky., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie, to Mr. Walker Mangum Bolin, of Wilmington, N. C., the wedding to take place in June at home." Mr. Bolin is a popular and well known traveling man of this city, with the Navassa Guano Company. He is a member of the Wilmington Light Infantry and has a host of friends in Wilmington social circles, who will read this announcement with much interest.

BIG CONGREGATIONS PRESENT AT SERVICES

Continued From Page Five

Paul's Lutheran church, preached to two large congregations. At the morning service a class of membership was publicly examined and they will be confirmed next Sunday morning. Rev. G. W. McClanahan, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran church, had large congregations at both services yesterday.

Rev. W. R. Noe, the new rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, preached his first sermons at this church yesterday to large congregations. He has been given a warm welcome to the church as well as to the city and begins his new work under most favorable conditions.

Rev. Dr. William H. Milton preached an earnest sermon on missions at St. James' yesterday morning to a large congregation. He made a strong appeal for greater interest in missions and showed the importance of this work of the church. Last night the largest congregation that has garhered in this church on a similar occasion in several years heard Rev. J. W. Chapman, a returned missionary From Alaska, tell of his work in that country. His story of how the people have been elevated during the 28 years of his ministry through the enlightening power of the gospel made a profound impression.

Mr. Chapman preached at St. John's Episcopal church yesterday morning to a congregation much larger than usual. The attendance at both services was especially good. Rev. W. E. Cox, the rector, preached last night.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Representative W. P. Stacy left Saturday night for Raleigh to attend the Carter-Abernathy hearing which begins today. He is a member of the special committee appointed at the last General Assembly to conduct this hearing and make a report. Hearings will be held both at Raleigh and at Newbern and will probably take two weeks.

Coast Guard Service

A recent Washington, D. C., dispatch announces that Edgar Chadwick, formerly keeper of the Virgina Beach station, of the coast guard service, has been transferred from the position of superintendent of the eighth district, with headquarters at Jacksonville, to Shawboro, N. C., as superintendent of the seventh district, vice P. H. Morgan, retired. The seventh district extends from Cape Henry to Oak Island. Among the keepers of life saving stations in North Carolina who have reached the age of 64 and are retired is Capt. Dunbar Davis, of Oak Island. The vacancies will be filled from No. 1 surfmen in the service.

Mr. S. E. Roton Dead

News has reached city of of the sudden death last Thursday night at 10:30 o'clock of Mr. S. E. Roton, of Long Creek, Pender county, father-in-law of Mr. B. F. Penny, of this city, who with Mrs. Penny were summoned to Pender county on account of the death. Mr. Roton was 77 years of age and the funeral was conducted from the home of his daughter Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. The interment was at Riley Creek burying ground. Mr. Roton leaves several children, one of his daughters being Mrs. Penny, of Wilmington. Saturday a week ago Mr. Roton lost his residence at Rocky Point, valued at $4,000, by fire and against this he had only $1,200 insurance. It is believed that worry and anxiety over the loss of his home may have contributed to his death.

—Another raid was made Saturday night on alleged gamblers and as a result ten negroes were arrested on Gore's Row. The officers taking part in the raid were Policemeu R. S. Toler, J. F. Jordan, S. H. Fulford and A. E. Munn. The negroes were recognized in the sum of $25 each for their appearance before the Recorder. Their names are: Richard Williams, W. Berry, Walter Grist, O'Neal Boney, Charlie Smith, Charlie Gansey, Hunch Holly, Lewis Farror, James Brooks and Henry Hill.

THE BOY PROBLEM

The Sunday School Must Help Solve It.

By Rev. A. J. Parker.

There is much being said about conservation these days. We hear much about conservation of our forests, our water power, soil and natural resources in general. All of this is timely, for we must get ready for a bigger future. This greater future will be an impossibility without the right kind of men. Boys and girls may be said to be the raw material out of which true citizenship is built. This can be done successfully only by Christ operating upon the hearts of men. All civilizations without this power have proved ignominous failures. If this power is to be utilized and its authority recognized, those who are to be a part of this civilization must be taught.

The three greatest and most successful forces are: The Christian home, the Sunday School and the preaching of the Gospel.

Probably not more than one out of every five parents in our city ever go to Sunday school at all. We can never hope to reach the masses until there is an awakened conscience on the part of the parents to recognize their duty and to realize what great responsibilities rest upon them. The Sunday School is an opportunity for the parent to learn and teach both by precept and example. What father ever sucecssfully directed his own boy, if he did not first set him the proper example? One cannot stay away from Sunday School continuously and give weight to his words in trying to impress upon his children the importance of studying God's Word.

Surely no one will wonder that there is an army of boys and girls in our city, who are never seen in any Sunday School or church service. Places of sin and dissipation are open to them and in the absence of parental authority these places are thronged and our children are being educated away from the Sunday School and church. The prison officials tell us that "most of the criminals in our penal institutions enter them as boys and young men between the ages of 18 and 23." From whence came these criminals? They are not the product of the church and her institutions but rather from corrupted society whose ears are deaf to the call of the church.

The warden of a certain penitentiary some years ago said: "There are 904 boys and young men in our penitentiary. All are asked the same questions when they are received. Ten of this number said they had attended Sunday School regularly; 85 said they had attended irregularly, and 809 said they never went to Sunday School."

If this be taken as an average for the country at large it means that more than 88 per cent. of the crime among boys and men would be wiped out, if only some means could be had by which we might assemble them in the various Sunday Schools of our land. It would be impossible to estimate the saving to the home, church and state to say nothing about the individual himself. The expense of government would be reduced. The moral, social and religious life would be lifted to a high plane. Family altars would be the rule and ruined homes the exception. Men must be less absorbed in other things and make an honest effort to save their boys.

The following verse from the Boston Transcript of some years ago and used by Marion Lawrence in his book, "How to Conduct a Sunday School is to the point:

"O, what if they should, because you and I
While the days and the months and the years hurry by,
Are too busy with cares and life's fleeting joys
To make round our hearthstone a place for our boys?
There's a place for the boys. They'll find it somewhere;
And if our homes are too daintily fair
For the touch of their fingers, the tread of their feet,
They'll find it, and find it also in the street,
'Mid the gildings of sin and the glitter of vice;
And with heartaches and longings we pay a dear price
For the getting of gain that our lifetime employs,
If we fail to provide a place for the boys."

WHY SHE WORE A RED BOW

There Was a Subtle Purpose Back of Girl's Baudy Display

(From Youth's Companion)

One morning Mrs. Wilmington's attention was attracted by a strange spectacle coming up the street. At that distance she could not quite make it out; it appeared to be some sort of animal with a headlight fastened to its forehead. As it came nearer it resolved itself into the shape of a human being, perhaps some sheik with a red fez. But in another moment Mrs. Wilmington recognized Martha Maria Sophrina Smith, the 17-year-old colored girl who came every Monday for the laundry.

Martha Maria had a flaming red ribbon four inches wide round her head; it was tied in front at the roots of her kinky haid into a huge bow, the wings of which stood out four inches beyond her forehead.

Mrs. Wilmington was surprised, for although she had noticed some of the signs of pride of dress in Martha Maria the girl had more than the ordinary amount of good taste.

"Why Martha," exclaimed Mrs. Wilmington, as the girl came round the porch, "what in the world are you wearing that bow for?"

A slow grin widened the girl's mouth, and she relaxed into the sagging droop which in a colored person indicates a readiness for conversation.

"To attract attention, missy."

"To attract attention? Why do you want to attract attention?"

"I don't ma'm."

"Then why are you wearing that awful bow on your forehead?"

"So folkses will look at mah haid."

"Why do you want them to look at your head?"

"So they won't look at mah feet—I got holes in mah shoes."

Read Star Business Locals.

AMERICA FIRST MUST BE READY TO BE SEEN.

Before There Can be Any Great Response to "See America First."

"America first must be made ready to be seen, before there can be any great response to the now widely heralded appeal to 'See America First'" is the timely comment of Mrs. John D. Sherman, of Chicago, chairman of the conservation department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and included in the list of speakers at the National Parks conference now being held at the University of California in Berkeley, with the Hon. Stephen T. Mather, of the Interior, in charge.

In the call for this third conference its given purpose is "to consider, among other things, problems affecting the management, care, and protection of the National parks and National monuments generally, into which, of course, enters the construction of roads and trails and the automobile situation."

The recent report of Secretary of the Interior Lane contains this reference to the modern form of roads travel: "The policy of the department in admitting automobiles to the parks, where road conditions make motoring safe, has met with general approval. It enables the traveling public to make trips to the parks more expeditiously than formerly, and in addition to materially increasing the number of visitors to the reservations has been productive of considerable revenue."

Every phase affecting the National parks is being touched upon in the Berkeley conference, the speakers for which include Dr. Benjamin I. Wheeler, president of the University of California; Robert B. Marshall, chief geographer of the United States Geological Survey; Major T. Warren Allen, United States office of Public Roads; Mark Daniels, superintendent of National Parks; Col. L. M. Brett, superintendent of Yellowstone Park; A. G. Batchelder, chairman A. A. A. executive board; Representatives E. T. Taylor, of Colorado, and J. Arthur Elston, of California; besides department officers from every National park.

That the Department of the Interior intends to give comprehensive attention to the scenic assets of the country, insofar as it is possible with the funds at its command, appears certain, and with Europe forbidden ground for an indefinite period, it is inevitable that thousands of Americans will come to a realization of the superior wonders of their own country.

President John A. Wilson, of the American Automobile Association, makes reference to the fact that not only those who have been in the habit yearly of going abroad will gain an acquaintance with the United States and Canada, but thousands of other people will indulge in interstate roads travel.

"In the pioneer days of the motor car its use was in great degree confined to people who had both means and leisure," says Mr. Wilson, "but a large percentage of automobiles are now possessed by substantial citizens who take only occasional vacation periods. Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State of New York, in commenting upon the fact that one-third of the 170,000 cars in his commonwealth are owned by the farm population, aptly refers to the automobile as an implement of practical utility instead of luxury. Nevertheless, I have found in my quite extensive going about the country that our farm friends are not confining their motoring to short trips to the nearest town or railroad station. While highways should be built to shipping points, these arteries of communication to fulfill present needs must also permit business and social raods intercourse between centers of population. Both wants can be met and to contend for one exclusively is not the creed of organized motorists."

Purchase Three New Cars.

The Tidewater Power Company recently purchased three new trolley cars for its city lines and they are expected to arrive about the middle of May. They will be an improvement over the present cars, though built on the same general plan. They will be painted a dark green and the other cars in operation will be painted to match them.

Peoria, Ill., March 21.—E. J. Kelly and A. O. Toemmel, of Chicago, took first place in the doubles today in the American contest tournament with 1,281. E. Kurleman and C. Brinkman, of Cincinnati, shot into second place with 1,245. J. Lellinger and P. Wilson, of Chicago, lead the singles with 371 each and the Bob Plummers, of St. Louis, 1,333, lead the five men event.

J. B. McCABE
Certified Public Accountant
Room 815 Murch. Nat. Bank Bldg.
Phone 998 WILMINGTON, N. C.

THEATRICAL

"Nothing like it has ever happened in a movie theatre in Wilmington before." This is the claim of the management of the New Grand for today's show and the list of stars bears out this in every way. Heading the superb show is Francis X. Bushman, one of the biggest and most popular stars of the movie world, who will be seen in a mammoth two-part screen triumph, "The Other Man." Bushman never appeared to greater advantage than he does in this swell film triumph.

Then there will be a clever, charming Gertrude McCoy—you all know her—and she will be seen in "The Girl Who Kept Books," which is the most interesting phase yet of "The Girl Who Earns Her Living," and it is sweet, tender and fascinating.

And here is Arthur V. Johnson, another big favorite, who will be seen in a Lubin triumph, "When Father Interfered," and he is supported by an all-star cast. It is a fine dramatic film, that will strike fire in every breast and that will furnish most enjoyable moments to the onlookers.

To climax this swell show will come a big Vitagraph, "The Professor's Nightmare," and it's a dandy, one that will strike the fancy of every one. It is something of delightful nature and that every one should see and, bear in mind, that a notable cast appears, headed by Kate Price, one of the screen's most distinguished artists.

Tomorrow is "Runaway June' 'day, and, of course, this is going to be a big and happy occasion, and the third episode to be offered tomorrow is superb in every way.

The Prize Photoplay—Bijou.

Six mammoth reels of the "Incomparable Movies," headed by one of the greatest and most unique offerings of the year, will undoubtedly pack the Bijou from pit to dome this afternoon and tonight and send everybody home rejoicing.

The headliner is that great "Photoplay Without a Name." When this great picture was filmed, the director didn't like the title that had been tacked onto it. The plot of the story was so rich, the heart appeal so strong and the action so stirring, that a dozen titles instantly suggested themselves. Then it occurred to him: Why not let the public suggest a title? And to make it doubly interesting; they tacked on a $50 reward for the title that will be selected by five competent judges. So it's up to you all to make a try at it. Read the story, then see the picture today—one of the biggest dramatic features of the week in three stirring reels. Then set down and think up a title that will tell the story in the best way. Maybe one word will win the prize—who knows.

Coming next on the bill is a notable Mutual offering, "Mother Hulda," a two-reel drama, a delightful and spectacular old-fashioned fairy tale with some of the most beautiful settings you have ever seen. Elizabeth Burbridge plays one of the leads, and Margaret Thompson as the Fairy, is a beautiful spectacle. It's a thriller all the way through.

Then there's an exceptional comedy offering, "Percy, the Milliner,' 'a Royal, that Motion picture World says is one of the very best comedies of the year. It comes in a full reel, too.

Tomorrow, six more reels, headed by that great Western mine story, "The Lost Ledge," featuring Marie Walcamp.

"TIZ" FOR ACHING, SORE, TIRED FEET

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.

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NEW YORK-CLEVELAND
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NEW GRAND
TODAY
FIVE BIG REELS
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LOOK 'EM OVER
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
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KATE PRICE
AND OTHER BIG ONES
TOMORROW
"Runaway June"
Only Five Cents

THE $50 PHOTOPLAY
Without a Name
A Great Human, Throbbing Drama, in Three Reels, Featuring Dorothy Phillips, Matt Moore and Hobart Henley—Name It Best, and Get $50.00.
"Mother Hulda"
Great Two-Reel Mutual, a Delightful and Fascinating Fairy Tale, Featuring Elizabeth Burbridge and Margaret Thompson.
"Percy, the Milliner"
Great Royal Comedy, "Best Comedy of the Year," Says M. P. World.
BIJOU

CONCORD CHAPTER, NO. 1, R. A. M.

Will meet in Special Convocation for installation of officers Monday evening, March 22nd, at 8 o'clock.

Companions are urged to be present.

By order of High Priest.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, JR.,
Secretary.

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Only pure leaf fat, open-kettle rendered, is used in the making of

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Other Armour Quality Products
Star Ham and Bacon
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Bouillon Cubes
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The Armour method makes it one-third richer and infinitely better than ordinary shortening in your cakes and pastry.

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Take Care of Your Earnings

Said a noted business man in a recent address before an assemblage of rising young men. It is a well known saying that money is more easily earned than saved. Of course an account, no matter how small, in a good savings bank is always a stimulus to those who want to save but lack a system. We solicit small accounts, paying interest at the rate of four per cent., compounded quarterly.

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AMERICAN PLAN . . . . . Without Bath $3.00 Per Day
AMERICAN PLAN . . . . . With Bath, $3.50 to $4.00 Per Day.
ROOMS ONLY . . . . . Without Bath, $1.00 Per Day.
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Coal and Builders' Supplies
Prompt Service and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

Most Striking and Most Assuring Fact of Situation is Strength of American Position

(Special to The Star.)

New York, March 20,—The most striking, also the most assuring, fact in the outlook is the remarkably strong financial position of the United States. Our fiscal affairs are thoroughly mobilized upon a war basis. Nearly all the emergency currency isued in the form of Aldrich—Vreeland notes or clearing house certificates has been retired. Our banking system is exceptionally strong; and the Federal Reserve system, with minor exceptions, is working very satisfactorily. Our gold supply is simply enormous, reaching about 1,800,000,000, which is vastly more than necessary for our requirements. There is consequently no need of our importing gold, although foreign exchange rates favor such an influx.

Our merchandise exports are upon an enormous scale, and promise to so continue for months to come. As imports are declining, the trade balance in our favor is steadily rising. To some extent, the void in imports is being filled by a return of securities; but much of the balance remains on this side in the form of foreign credits which are steadily growing in importance and volume. New York for the time being is the chief open money market in the world, and all, or nearly all, of the belligerents have established large credits in this market to be used chiefly for the purchase of munitions of war. Until the war ends, a contingency unhappily not yet in sight, this situation will probably be maintained.

The war is still the dominating influence in our financial affairs, and the United States is the only country thus far receiving any offsetting advantage whatever from the staggering waste of life and property now devastating Europe. Spring has arrived and the struggle will now be waged with renewed bitterness and vigor; no end being in sight at this writing, except such as must develop from exhaustion or breakdown.

The home business situation, while far from satisfactory, shows improving tendencies at work. Of course business is depressed; that could not be otherwise, circumstances considered but the sane policy is to make the best of things and steer a steady course between blind optimism and deadening pessimism. Confidence is slowly reviving Many industrial activities will resume with the coming of spring. Building operations are already on a rising scale. The steel trade is expanding slowly but surely, and is now running on a 60 per cent basis. Unusual quantities of manufactured steel are being exported; also large quantities of war materials.

American ship owners are enjoying a positive boom, such as they have not witnessed in years. Implement makers are beginning to feel effects of the prosperity enjoyed by American farmers, which has done so much to offset industrial depression in other parts of the country. Our cotton industry is working under better conditions, thanks to lessened uncertainty regarding raw materials and labor. Our railroads, however, are still seriously hampered by diminished revenues and increased expenditures, so that the divided outlook is still a problem for weakened lines. Nevertheless, it would seem as if the worst concerning the railroads had already been experienced; and a very important factor regarding their future is the steady subsidence of popular agitation against railroads and other large corporations. The disposition to injure capital by ill-advised legislation and regulation is distinctly on the wane. Not only at Washington, but in State and municipal governments, a more rational and just spirit is developing, that is sure to encourage a slow but steady revival of confidence among business leaders as well as investors.

The labor situation here is better than in any other country of the world at this time. American labor is free from the curse of war. The proportion of unemployed may be large, especially in great cities, whither the shiftless always drift in the winter. But the number of jobless is much smaller than might have been expected in view of so much depression, because war has stopped immigration and induced a large number of aliens to return to fight for their native lands across the sea. This spring few if any aliens will come to the United States from Europe and after the war is over labor will be in such large demands for reconstruction purposes as to restrain any sudden influx to this side. Public attention has been largely concentrated upon the new form of blockade adopted by Great Britain and her Allies. Thus far this movement has not seriously aggravated the export situation, but the outlook is full of rather serious possibilities. Yet, so long as a patient and, considerate spirit is maintained between our Government and the Allies, the danger of trouble will be reduced to a minimum. It is fortunate that Congress is not in session. Our President is weighted with tremendous responsibilities, in the meeting of which he merits the support and not the criticism of the public in his present policy towards the belligerents; which while maintaining strict neutrality is also faithfully guarding legitimate American interests.

The New York stock market continues to show moderate fluctuations. Any special strength appears to be promptly checked by foreign selling. On the other hand, there is no general weakness, and the better grade stocks are readily absorbed. Very considerable amounts of American stocks and bonds have been sold here on foreign account during the past few weeks, without causing any appreciable weakness. There has been more or less selling on short account, presumably to anticipate further foreign liquidation. Purchases are being made with much discrimination, investors showing a decided preference for short term obligations, good bonds and high-grade railroad shares. There have been further offerings of government, municipal and public service issues, which have been well taken, considering adverse influences. Money is easy and foreign exchange continues weak owing to the large supplies of commercial bills, based on shipments of cotton, foodstuffs and war materials. There has also been heavy selling of exchange on behalf of one or two leading European governments, presumably in connection with military operations. On the Stock Exchange the tendency of prices has been downward. The war is now entering upon a new stage; carnage and destruction are about to begin on a scale never before experienced. It is impossible to feel otherwise than depressed by such unspeakable horrors and suffering.

HENRY CLEWS.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW

Certain Specialties Register Unexplained Gains of Large Dimensions During Week.

New York, March 21.—Aside from further unexplained gains of large dimensions in certain specialties, such as Bethlehem Steel and the automobile issues, a spirit of caution ruled the dealings in stocks throughout the past week. Growing expectancy of early important events in the theatre of war played a large part in this feeling.

Recent large additions to new securities issues and the accompanying expansion of bank loans impose limits on investment demand. The call upon American credits from the outside world meantime becomes fairly clamorous. Cash payment is thus sought to be deferred for the flood of war material, which pled up a record export balance for the second week of March estimated at $50,000,000. Rumors are thick of borrowings by European and South American nations in New York. Credit facilities remain abundant as the result of reduced reserve requirements and provision for rediscounting under the Federal Reserve law and the sluggish domestic borrowing due to trade depression.

New steel buying is lighter, but the price of refined copper went higher with increased domestic and foreign demand. There was general complaint of poverty from the railroad world. Maintenance of reading and Lehigh Valley dividends did not prevent declines in those issues. Good winter wheat promise was a cheering factor.

First steps taken by the new Federal Trade Commission was studied with attention in the financial and business worlds.

MARINE.

Arrived.

Schr. Willena Gertrude (Br.), 271 tons, Merriam, Turk's Island, C. D. Maffitt & Co.

Str. Seminole, Packer, New York, C. J. Becker, agent.

Str. Matilda Weems, Hall, Georgetown, Baltimore-Carolina Steamship Co.

Cleared.

Str. Matilda Weems, Hall, Baltimore, Baltimore-Carolina Steamship Co.

Tug Astral, towing barge No. 35, Baton Rouge, Standard Oil Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Schr. Willena Gertrude (Br.), 271 tons, Merriam, C. D. Maffitt & Co.

Str. Citta de Messina (It.), 1,557 tons, Chissone, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 2,289 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Linke, at Southport, Heide & Co.

Schooners.

Schr. William Thomas Moore, 261 tons, Jones, C. D. Maffitt & Co.

Schr. Granville R. Bacon, 329 tons, Bennett, Tidewater Grocery Co.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, March 20.)

CORN—$2.10 per sack.

PEAS—Black eyed peas, $2.50 per bu.; cow peas, market not open.

POTATOES — Irish potatoes, 80@85c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 85@90c. per bu.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good sales.

PORK—Small, 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP—Out of season.

WOOL—Burry, 14 to 15c.; black wool, 16 to 17c.; first-class white wool, 21c. free, 20@21c. per lb.

HIDES—Green salt, 13c.; dry flints, 17c. per lb.; good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 20c.; sides and shoulders, 15c. lb.; very dull; no sales.

BEESWAX—Firm, 25c. per lb.; dull.

POULTRY — Chickens, grown, 40@45c. Spring, 15@30c. per head; very dull. Turkeys, 15c.; very dull.

EGGS—18c. per doz.; very dull.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, March 20.—North Carolina Peanuts—Market, firm; new crop, fancy hand-picked, 85c; No. 1, machine picked, 75c. per bu.

Virginia Peanuts—Steady; Jumboes, 75c.; fancy hand picked, 66c.; No. 1, machine picked, 60c. per bushel.

Spanish Peanuts—Steady; No. 1 small, machine picked, 85c; Jumbos, 75c. per bu. Receipts light.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., March 15. — Spanish —Farmers' stock, market quiet, 80c. per bu.

Virginias — Farmers' stock, market, steady. Fancy Jumbo, 3¾c. per lb.; Fancy Hand-Picked, 3½c. per lb.; Extra Prime, 3 c. per lb.; Shelling Stock, 2¼c. to 2¾c.

THREE WHITE MEN ARE ARRESTED FOR BOOT-LEGGING

Wilson Men Taken Into Toils of Law —Warrant for the Fourth.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Wilson, March 21.—Chief of Police Wiggs arrested Julius Dun, Lee Moore and Charles Candeless Saturday for selling whiskey. Roger Armstrong, also wanted as the fourth member of the party made a get-away. Candeless is a French sshoemaker here and the whiskey was hidden in a bed in his room. Moore works in a pool room and bought a pint of whiskey from Roger Armstrong and sold it to Julius Dunn who in turn delivered the liquor to several young men from Lucama. Chief Wiggs worked out the case and the Lucama young men were brought into court and told their story. The Frenchman was permitted to go after he explained that he did not know it was a violation of law to permit the whiskey to be hidden in his room. Moore was sent to the roads. All parties are white men.

Mr. J. A. Davis, of Black Creek, aged 73 years, died Saturday suddenly of heart disease. He leaves a wife and seven children. The funeral service was held Sunday morning and the interment was at the family burial ground

SOUTHERN COTTON REVIEW

Ginning Report Fell Flat as a Bearish Influence on Market at New Orleans—Advances.

New Orleans, March 21.—The chief news feature of the week in the cotton market was the final census bureau report of the season on ginning. It fell as a bearish influence, although it was larger than ever even the bears expected.

After the figures were issued on the last session of the week, the market actually advanced.

In the early part of the week, the market felt a pronounced buying wave, which had its inception in Liverpool. On this side trading months went 21 to 25 points over last week's close. Profit taking pared down the advance but the close was a net gain of 17 to 22 points.

There have been few occasions this season when traders were faced by so many uncertainties as now and trading this week probably will reflect this condition. The shipping undoubtedly is affecting export business for delivery months ahead. Bulls don't feel so certain, however, the new crop outlook as they did for the rapid ries of prices has caused bears to predict that there will be more cotton planted than has been expected.

SHIPPING EGGS FROM FARM TO CITY BY PARCEL POST

New Method Discussed by Experiment Station Expert.

Mr. B. F. Kaupp, in charge of poultry investigations and pathology at the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment station, West Raleigh, has issued an interesting circular dealing with the subject of "Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post," in which he says:

Considerable interest is being shown just now with the new method of shipping eggs. With the coming of the advantages of the parcel post, the producer in the country may be brought in contact with the consumer in the city.

Thousands of persons living in the city are tired of storage eggs and misrepresented goods, and are only too glad to deal with the producer direct by aid ofthe mails. By doing this the producer cuts out the profits of the buyer, wholesaler and retailer.

In order to build up a good reputation for one's product, it is necessary that they first create and always deliver a first-class product.

There has been so much misrepresentation in this world that purchasers of most all perishable commodities like eggs place a question mark somewhere till they learn that their salesman, whoever he may be, always delivers the quality of goods he represents.

One can only build up a desirable and best quality, keeping the dirty egg, small and smeared eggs at home for home use or thoroughly cleaning the eggs before marketing. Collecting the eggs twice daily in hot weather is essential and keeping them in a cool place and marketing them once a week in cool weather and twice a week in hot weather.

Strong light-weight containers for shipping in small lots, eggs and poultry, by mail, are now available at small cost. Various devices for these cartons are made and advertised. Theey cost but little and carry the eggs perfectly, either by mail, express or freight. Manufacturers and merchants pay the closest attention to the kind of container they use, but too many farmers are careless in this respect. Investigate the different styles, send for samples, booklets and prices, and use such as are best adapted to your market. Heavier parcels weighing from 20 to 50 pounds for shipment within the first and second zones, approximately 150 miles, may now be packed in boxes and crates similar to those generally used when shipping these products by express; the whole parcel, including contents and container, must not exceed 50 pounds in weight.

These large parcels will be handled outside of mail bags. But packages of these articles weighing 20 pounds or less are required to be securely packed as heretofore, in such manner as to be safely handled in bags with other mail matter. Under these new regulations the postmaster general thinks the farmers and truckers will be able to ship their products by parcel post in a less expensive manner than has up to this time been required under the old regulations.

REMARABLE NEW INVENTION.

Renders Ocean Catastrophes Like "Titanic" Impossible.

In the April American Magazine Cleveland Moffett reports a remarkable new invention. It is a submarine sounding apparatus which, attached to vessels under the water line, sends signals through the water, thus warning ships of the presence of other ships, icebergs, rocks, and so on. These signals, under water, travel more swiftly than they would through the air, since sound moves through the water at the rate of 4,400 feet a second, while through the air it moves at the rate of only 1,100 feet a second. All seafaring men know the untrustworthiness of sound warnings sent through the air from steam whistles. These warnings are often unheard, even at a very short distance, owing to adverse wind conditions, or to disconcerting "holes in the air," or to unfavorable reflections or skippings of the sound from the water's surface. On the future of this invention the author says in part:

"Coming to the general future of this invention, its many advantages insure its wide adoption on vessels of all sorts. In fogs and dangers of the night every ship will sound its code letter two or three times a minute, thus revealing its identity to other ships miles away. And the location and distance of each vessel will be made known by the automatic swing of an electric needle mounted beside the compass—the greater the swing on a graduated dial, the less the distance. This means no more collisions like that on the St. Lawrence, when the "Empress of Ireland" went down. The "Empress of Ireland" would have been talking that night to the other ship, listening to her signals and steering accordingly, if they had both carried water wireless oscillators.

"As to icebergs, the echo method insures safety, since it indicates distance and direction. The 'Titantic' would have known (by an electric indicator) the precise direction and distance of that tragic iceberg while she was still three miles from danger. As to the perils of shoals and reefs along regularly navigated coasts, it is plain that a line of oscillator stations placed at intervals, as lighthouses and bell buoys are placed, and sounding forth water wireless code signals at brief intervals in bad weather or at night would create a continuously sounding zone of safety, reaching ten or twenty miles out to sea, and making it practically impossible for vessels to drive upon the rocks."

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

March 22, 1915.

Meteorological data ror the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M., yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 36 degrees; at 8 P. M., 47 degrees; maximum, 56 degrees; minimum, 34 degrees; mean, 45 degrees.

Rainfall for the day .01; rainfall for the month to date 1.17 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 8.7 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina — Fair Monday, except snow in extreme west; Tuesday, fair.

The Port Calendar, March 22, 1915.

Sun rises .. .. 6:13 A. M.
Sun sets .. .. 6:25 P. M.
Day's length .. .. 12 hrs. 12 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	2:21	2:42	9:55	9:40
Southport	.12:10	11:57	6:37	6:40
Masonboro Inl	.11:59	11:46	6:17	6:20

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

March 21, 1915.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature Highest today.	Temperature Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene	clear	44	—	.0
Asheville	cldy	40	28	.0
Atlanta	pt cldy	46	30	.0
Augusta	clear	56	42	.0
Birmingh.	cldy	46	30	.0
Boston	pt cldy	44	—	.0
Charleston	clear	58	38	.0
Charlotte	cldy	50	32	.0
Chicago	cldy	38	—	.0
Galveston	clear	54	46	.0
Jacksonv	cldy	60	40	.0
Memphis	snow	36	—	.20
Mobile	clear	52	36	.0
Montgom'y	pt cldy	50	36	.0
New Orl.	clear	56	40	.0
Oklahoma	clear	38	—	.0
Raleigh	clear	50	32	.0
Savannah	cldy	58	36	.0
Shreveport	pt cldy	42	—	.0
St. Louis	cldy	38	—	.02
Washing'n	clear	48	—	.0

BUYS UP TRAIN TO STAGE REAL WRECK

Daring Movie Director Will Demolish Three Costly Coaches.

News that John P. McGowan, the well-known Kalem director, has purchased a train of three railroad coaches at a cost of $5,000, for no other purpose than that of deliberately wrecking them has reopened discussion in the photoplay studios about Los Angeles as to where his talent for realism will next lead this most daring of all directors on the Pacific coast.

McGowan himself, time and again, at the peril of his life, has made use of railroad trains to give to his scenes the gripping dramatic touch without which the real purpose of drama is not achieved. He has leaped on and off trains going at full speed, ridden in every conceivable attitude, and has probably received more compliments from railroad men and officials for his courage than any man living.

To the members of the photoplay profession McGowan's players are known as the "Kalem Railroad Company." The group of men and women McGowan has gathered about him have braved death in a thousand ways to secure the effects he insists on.

So perilous are some of these feats that he has at times been obliged to perform them himself because he could not secure a man who would take the chance. One of these occasions was when he wanted to show a man swinging from a bridge girder down into a rapidly running stream just as a train dashed by.

He makes it a rule never to ask a man or woman to do what he himself would not undertake. With this knowledge his men go in and perform feats that seem unattainable by any other company.

The play in which the three cars will be wrecked is to be known as "The Girl in Tower 23" and will be part of the famous "Hazards of Helen" series.—Photoplay News Service.

Seed Potatoes

400 barrels Irish Cobblers.
100 barrels White Bliss.
200 barrels Red Bliss.
100 barrels Early Rose.
100 bushels Yellow Onion Sets.
50 bushels Silver Skin Onion Sets.
500 tons Assorted Fertilizers

All of which will be sold on a close margin. We solicit orders for immediate shipment, and guarantee the quality to be first class, and prices right.

J. W. BROOKS
WHOLESALE GROCER
Wilmington, N. C.

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CIVIL ENGINEER
27-28 I. O. O. F. Bldg.,
N. W. Cor. 3rd and Princess.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
'Phone 1494-W. P. O. Box 504.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at its session for the year A. D. 1915, entitled "An Act to Charter the City of Wilmington," and a resolution duly passed by the City Council of the City of Wilmington, and by the City Board of Elections for said City, adopted on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1915, a special election is hereby called and ordered to be held in the City of Wilmington and in the territory described in said Act, on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1915, for the purpose of submitting to the qualified voters of the City of Wilmington and in the territory described in said Act, the question of the ratification of said Act by the voters of said City, and the territory covered in said Act, as, and for, the charter of the City of Wilmington, at which said election those favoring the adoption of said Act as the charter of the City of Wilmington shall vote a written or printed ballot containing the words "For Charter," and those opposed to the adoption of said Act shall vote a written or printed ballot containing the words "Against Charter;" and that an entire new registration has been ordered for said election, and the registration books for the registration of electors, desiring to vote in said election shall be opened on Tuesday, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1915, and shall continue to be kept open up to and including the second Saturday preceding said election, Sundays excepted; and that the books will be kept open for the registration of electors residing in the various precincts, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., on each registration day except Saturdays, on which days the said registration books shall be kept open for registration until 9 o'clock P. M., on said day; and only those electors registering as required by law will be allowed to vote in said election.

That there have been established only six election precincts in the territory covered by said Act, namely: One precinct for each ward: The First Ward precinct, covering the territory described in said Act as the First Ward; The Second Ward precinct, covering the territory described in said Act as the Second Ward; The Third Ward precinct, covering the territory described in said Act as the Third Ward; The Fourth Ward precinct, covering the territory described in said Act as the Fourth Ward; The Fifth Ward precinct, covering the territory described in said Act as the Fifth Ward; The Sixth Ward precinct, covering the territory described in said Act as the Sixth Ward.

That the following named polling places, registrars and judges of elections have been named and designated for the purpose of holding and conducting said election, to-wit:

First Ward Precinct:

Polling Place—Engine House, 4th and Campbell streets.

Registrar—W. McD. Evans.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election—W. H. Howe, Willie Kerr.

Second Ward Precinct:

Polling Place—Court House of New Hanover County, in basement at northwestern corner of said building.

Registrar—W. W. Hodges.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election—E. H. Munson, C. H. Ward.

Third Ward Precinct:

Polling Place—Giblem Lodge, Eighth and Princess streets.

Registrar—J. R. Davis.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election—Sam Wood, Norcum Hewlett.

Fourth Ward Precinct:

Polling Place — McClellan's Stables, No. 116 Dock street.

Registrar—F. W. Peiffer.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election—W. A. Spooner, J. O. Reilly.

Fifth Ward Precinct.

Polling Place—New Engine House, Fifth and Castle streets.

Registrar—R. H. Orrell.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election—Ike Burriss, W. W. Sellers.

Sixth Ward Precinct:

Polling Place—Mann's Store, Seventeenth and Market streets.

Registrar—J. F. Mann.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election—J. H. Womble, J. D. Edwards.

The polls will be opened on the day of election at 8 o'clock A. M., and remain open until sunset of said day, and no longer.

Each registrar will keep the registration books open for the registration of electors residing in the respective precincts, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5o'clock P. M., beginning Tuesday, March 9th, up to and including the second Saturday preceding said election, Sunday excepted, except on Saturdays, when the said registration books shall be kept open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M. No registration will be allowed on election day except to such persons as shall give satisfactory evidence to the registrar and the judges of election that he has become of the age of twenty-one years, or otherwise has become qualified to register and vote since the registration books closed. On the second Saturday before the election, the registration books will also be open at the polling places in the voting precincts for the inspection of the electors of the precinct, and to enable challenges to be made of the right of any person to vote in said election whose name appears thereon, and if any person is objected to, notice will be given him and a hearing granted as provided by law.

The registras and judges of said election have been notified of their appointment and of the polling places, and required to take the oath prescribed by law, and will be furnished with the necessary books and ballots for conducting said election, and all vacancies occurring among registrars and judges of election will be filled and the returns from said election will be received as required by law.

If a majority of the electors voting in said election shall vote for "For Charter," the said Act will then become the charter of the City of Wilmington, but if a majority of the votes cast in said election shall be cast "Against Charter," the said Act will not then become the charter of the City of Wilmington.

By order of the City Council and City Board of Elections.

THOMAS D. MEARES,
City Clerk and Treasurer of the City of Wilmington.
mh8 to mh28

NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER County: In the Superior Court, before the Clerk.

M. F. H. Gouverneur, et al, vs. M. G. Tiencken, et al: Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Drainage Commissioners of New Hanover County Drainage District, No. 1 propose to issue bonds for the payment of the total cost of the improvements contemplated for said District; that the amount of bonds to be issued, including an amount sufficient to pay three years' interest on the same, is twenty-two thousand dollars; that the said bonds are to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of their issue and that the said bonds are payable as follows: Twenty-two hundred dollars, payable three years from the date of issue and twenty-two hundred dollars per year for nine additional years.

Any land owner in said District not wanting to pay interest on the bonds may, within fifteen days after the publication of this notice, pay to the County Treasurer the full amount for which his land in said District is liable, to be ascertained from the classification sheet and the certificate of the Board of Drainage Commissioners now on file in the Clerk's office of said County, showing the total cost of improvements, and have his lands released from liability to be assessed for the said improvements.

Dated and Posted this 20th day of March, 1915.

C. VAN LEUVEN,
Chairman Board of Drainage Commissioners.
M. F. H. Gouverneur, Secretary.
mh21-21t

Dr. C. L. Pridgen
General Practice.
DISEASES OF STOMACH AND INTESTINES A SPECIALTY.
508 Market St. 'Phone 2085
OFFICE HOURS:
9—11 A. M. 2:30—4:30 P. M.

Read Star Business Locals.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect October 12, 1914.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

EASTBOUND

Leave Front and Princess for Winter Park	Leave Front and Princess for Wrightsville	Leave Front and Princess for Beach
.....	.....	.....
a8:30 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
6:50 A.M.	6:50 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.
a3:00 A. M.	a3:00 A. M.	.....
5:30 A. M.	5:30 A. M.	5:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....
cd2:35 P. M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....
11:15 P.M.	11:15 P. M.	.....

WEST BOUND

Leave Winter Park for	Leave Wrightsville for	Leave for for
Wilmington	Wilmington	Wilmington
a6:2t A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a7:31 A. M.	7:30 A. M.	.....
b7:56 A. M.	b7:45 A. M.	b7:35 A. M.
a8:01 A. M.	a7:50 A. M.	a7:40 A. M.
a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
b10:31 A.M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
11:06 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:01 P. M.	1:50 P. M.	e1:45 P. M.
c2:36 P. M.	c2:25 P. M.	.....
cd3:06P.M.	.....	.....
c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
6:21 P.M.	6:10 P. M.	e6:05 P. M.
6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
7:33 P. M.	7:22 P. M.	e7:15 P. M.
8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
11:56 P. M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily, except Sundays.
b—Sundays Only.
c—Superceded by half hour cars Sunday afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective Feb. 18, 1915.

Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 51. * 8:25 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M. and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50. *12:45 A.M.
No. 84. ‡6:15 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65. ‡ 6:15 P.M.
No. 48. 7:40 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. * 6:05 P.M.
No. 53. * 5:45 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52. * 5:35 P.M.
No. 62. * 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. *12:50 P.M.
No. 55. * 5:45 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. *12:50 P.M.
No. 59. ‡ 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations	No. 60. ‡10:15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. * 9:50 A.M.

* Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday. ¶ Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

EFECTIVE JANUARY 3rd, 1915.

Trains Leave Wilmington Daily as Follows:

No. 13—4:30 P. M.—For Local stations—Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg, Charlotte and Intermediate Points, connecting at Hamlet for Richmond, Washington, New York, Atlanta, Jacksonville, and All Points North and South.

Through Pullman Parlor Car Service Between Wilmington and Charlotte.

No. 19—5:00 A. M.—Local train for Charlotte. Sleeper open at 10:00 P. M.

For detail information and reservations, call on City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. 'Phone 178.

E. E. HUNTER, Div. Frt Ag't, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST, Div. Pass. Ag't, Pittsburgh, N. C.

N. & W. Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.

Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb Rails.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 22, 1914.

Lv. Norfolk	8:30a.m.	8:00p.m.
Lv. Petersburg	11:00a.m.	10:40p.m.
Lv. Durham	7:00a.m.	5:30p.m.
Lv. Lynchburg	2:45p.m.	2:30a.m.
Ar. Cincinnati	7:20a.m.	6:20a.m.
Ar. Columbus	6:45a.m.	7:00p.m.
Ar. Chicago	5:00p.m.	8:00a.m.
Ar. St. Louis	6:32p.m.	8:30a.m.

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and All Western Points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

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W. C. SAUNDERS, G. P. A., Roanoke, Va.
C. H. BOSLEY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va.

JAMES B. LYNCH
ARCHITECT
60-61 Trust Building Phone 885
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CLYDE LINE

TO NEW YORK AND GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.

Steamship Seminole, Fri., March 19th.
Steamship Cherokee, Fri., March 26th.

Wilmington to Georgetown.

Steamship Seminole, Mon., March 22nd
Steamship Cherokee, Mon., March 29th

Wilmington to New York.

Steamship Cherokee, Sat., March 20th.
Steamship Seminole, Sat., March 27th.

Both Steamers Carry Passengers.

Equipped With Wireless.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
C. J. BECKER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
H. G. SMALLBONES, Commercial Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36, N. R. New York.

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Between

Baltimore, Wilmington, Georgetown and Charleston, S. C.

Ships sailing from Baltimore every Friday afternoon 3 o'clock, arriving in Wilmington, Sunday afternoon. Low through rates and other information furnished upon application.

J. L. DOTEN, Agent.
Office and Piers, foot Grace street.
Phone 482.
HENRY WILLIAMS, JR.
General Freight Agent, Baltimore, Md.

BURETT H. STEPHENS
ARCHITECT
38-39 GARRELL BUILDING.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Read Star Business Locals.

RALEIGH RESIDENCE DAMAGED BY FIRE

Two Thousand Dollar Blaze Early Yesterday Morning

Child Labor Legislation and Opinions of Dr. McKelway Strongly Censured—Comment in Raleigh is Rather Caustic.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 21.—Fire burned off the roof of the handsome new residence of Mr. B. S. Jerman, corner of Wilmington and North streets, this morning and entailed considerable additional damage by water, the loss being upwards of $2,000, covered by insurance. The blaze was discovered in the attic about 7 o'clock and it is believed to have started from some defect in the electric wiring.

Mr. Jerman only completed and moved into his new home a few months ago and it was easily one of the most attractive residences in the city.

The Churchman, of New York, of this week, contains in its "Current Events for the Week," a statement made by Dr. A. J. McKeyway, Southern secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, at a conference of the trustees of the board in New York, that is criticized sharply as grossly misleading by those here who kept track of the child labor legislation efforts that failed in the recent session of the North Carolina Legislature. Dr. McKeyway is quoted as follows:

"North Carolina has the least effective child labor law of all the industrial states, and it was one of her senators who blocked the way to a Federal law in the Senate which has just adjourned. This winter the cotton manufacturers of North Carolina succeeded first in defeating all child labor legislation before the State Legislature. They packed the committee on manufacturies to which the child labor bill was referred. Their lobby, forty strong, appeared before their committee to urge the unfavorable report that followed. They they became alarmed at the prospect of Federal legislation and appealed to Senator Overman to defeat it. Under the antiquated rules of the Senate when the bill was reached on the calendar, the objection was sufficient to prevent consideration and Senator Overman objected. Thus, with Senator Overman contending that child labor is a stateproblem, and his manufacturing constituents able to defeat state legislation the young children of the North Carolina cotton mills make appeal to state and nation in vain."

Comment here is that Dr. McKelway is wholely unwarranted by the facts in his claim that there was any packing of the manufactories committae of the State Senate, which was named in due form of Lieutenant Governor Daughtridge at the opening of the session. Also that the agitators for further child labor legislation utterly failed in committee hearings to present any representations as to child labor abuses that were not wholly broken down actual evidence submitted by the manufacturers, superintendents, foremen and others who appeared before the committee and great numbers of signers of petitions from actual cotton mill operatives who insisted that there were no abuses of the child labor laws by the manufacturers in this State and that they wanted no legislation at this session. In fact, operatives generally appealed for the very course the Senate took.

OBJECTIONS TO PROPOSED CITY CHARTER

(Continued From Page Four.)

authors distrusted the people's capacity to select an executive to manage the public affairs. All this plausible talk about the manager plan cloaks the real effect, whether intended or not, to put a brake upon the popular right to elect the chief public officials of the city.

I am opposed to this charter, not only for the reasons stated, but because:

1. It does not accomplish its much-heralded so-called "manager plan."

2. It sub-divides the administrative department between a Mayor elected by the people for "ceremonial purposes" and a clerk to the Aldermen, called a chief executive, elected and removable by the board at its will, at a salary fixed by it, and subject to its control. He is not a manager, but a clerk, with duties so interlaced between clerk and mayor as to produce conflict of authority.

It declares the mayor shall be head, ex-officio, of the city for "Ceremonial purposes," service of process, the military law, and "shall be ex-officio head of the police force and have superior command, but the Active Control of the police department shall be under a chief of police, who shall be appointed as provided in Section 29 of this act;" but Section 29 does not provide for his election, nor do I ind such provision anywhere in the printed charter.

4. While it provides the Mayor shall be in superior command of the police force, without active control, it gives him no power of removal or of discipline, but gives to the Chief Executive, elected by the board, not the people, the power to appoint and remove, except the head of the police force, which is the Mayor, all heads of department and "all subordinate officers and employees," which would include the police force, and yet in Section 29 it declares the Chief Executive is "to see the laws and ordinances are enforced, except those specially pertaining to the police department."

5. So, the Mayor is in superior command of the police force, but cannot appoint or remove his force, but the clerk of the Aldermen or Chief Executive appoints or removes the policemen, but is not in command. "Who's Who, and What's What?"

6. The Chief Executive is required "to see the law and ordinances are enforced, except those specially pertaining to the police department," but since the enforcement of law is inherent in the police power, what law does he enforce? To see, perhaps, that the Mayor is always on hand for "ceremonial purposes?"

7. The charter provides for two executives, one the Mayor, elected by the people, the other a so-called chief executive, elected by the Aldermen, with interlapping and conflicting duties, and neither hasing the authority of a real manager.

8. The charter adds another official —too much officialism now existing.

9. It permits the Aldermen to grant public franchises to corporations or persons, reversing our present policy, without popular approval; out of which has arisen one of the greatest evils of municipalities in this country.

10. It requires abutting property holders to pay one-half of the cost of permanent street improvements hereafter, without relieving them from paying their share of the cost of improved streets already made.

11. It compels property holders, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, to connect with the public sewer. If unable, the city may but is not obliged to make it, charging the cost to the owner, with the right in the city to bring suit and foreclose, but the party is denied by this act any defense against the suit, except as to the amount. If he appeal, he must give bond in twice the amount, though the city is seeking to confiscate his property.

12. Whether so intended or not, the scheme of this charter is in all its operations to relieve the people of the self-government and public officials from direct responsibility to the people.

13. It abolishes the recall, which permits the people, for the misconduct of officials, to recall them.

14. It abolishes the initiative, which permits the people to compel legislation, when the officials obstinately refuse to respond to the popular demands in granting it.

15. It abolishes the referendum, which permits the peole, when their officials pass legislation which they do not approve, to have the same submitted to popular vote before becoming the law.

16. While abolishing the recall, the initiative and referendum, it lengthens the terms of office of half the Aldermen, from two to four years, thus removing them from the popular influence upon questions arising after their election.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

The Mayor, elected by the people, subject to their recall, should be the Chief Executive. He should appoint all subordinates, except the City Treasurer and City Attorney, by and with the consent of the Council; but he should have the power to remove all subordinates, without the consent of the Council. We would then have an administrative head, respected by subordinates and responsible to the people. He could have no excuse to make for bad administration. If he could no do, he would have to make way for the man that could. This is the power of the President of the United States, and that is the reason Federal offices are better administered. The Mayor could not evade responsibility. If he has poor subordinates, he can remove them; if he does not, he is responsible for conditions.

The Council should be the legislative branch, and because of this power, could make proper safeguards to restrain by ordinance the Mayor, but the restraint could be exercised only by ordinance, open and above board, and if friction developed, the public would know where to place the blame, and, if acute, could recall the Councilmen or Mayor who might be in the wrong. Thus we would have a responsible legislative and administrative department, each independent of the other, and wholesomely restraining each other, both deriving their authority from the people, and always subject to the recall, initiative and referendum, which should be retained as features of the charter.

This is what I advocate, but the proposed charter is a makeshift, which does away with the advantages and does not correct the disadvantages of the present charter; and the object could have been attained by a very brief amendment to the present charter; at least, and I suggested it beforehand, such an amendment could have been made, and, at this election, the people could have had the opportunity to vote their preference. In fact, I believe the proper construction of the present charter makes the Mayor the executive head, but it has been construed otherwise.

IREDELL MEARES.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER SALES GREATLY REDUCED

Mount Olive Authority Says Only Ten Per Cent. of Usual Amount.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Mount Olive, March 21.—According to information given out by a local merchant who is in positon to know what he is talking about, the amount of commercial fertilzers sold here so far this season totals abount ten per cent. of the amount that is usually sold here.

It was thought for a while that the tobacco teraeage in this section would be materially increased this year, but according to information obtainable now, it seems that the farmers have decided to profit by the warning given by leading tobacco dealers, to the effect that if another bumper crop is raised this year, they may look for unusually low prices and will, therefore, quite likely reduce their acreage originally planned to be planted in this crop. A report from Duplin says that, contrary to earlier predictions, there will not be more than 60 per cent. of a crop planted this year.

A special effort to arouse new interest in the Chamber of Commerce here and the work properly belonging to such an organization is to be made at once. A fe wof the city's leading citizens met in the Chamber of Commerce rooms a few days ago and, after considerable discussion of the matter, it was decided to appoint a committee to canvass the people of the town, members and non-members of the chamber, and endeavor to work up interest in a special meeting which is soon to be called for the purpose of formulating plans for the maintenance of the organization.

FULTZ SUGGESTS BOARD OF ARBITRATION IN SPORTS

Would Settle War Between Organized Baseball and Federals—Minors Suffer.

New York, March 21.—With a view to settling differences between organized baseball and the Federals David Lutz, president of the baseball players today suggested a board of arbitrators be appointed by the warring factions. His idea is that such a board should settle territorial rights as well as the rights to players.

In addition the board would outline broad principles for the future government of baseball and assist in forming a governing body of representatives of the National, American, Federal and minor leagues, the players and the public acting through the Baseball Writers' Association.

"All three of the warring leagues are well backed and could go on fighting indefinitely," says Fultz, "but in the minor leagues, conditions are so serious that many clubs will this year, be unable to pay expenses. The situation has been brought almost entirely by the war with the Federal League and the unfortunate part is that these are the most vitally affected and have done nothing to cause the war and are powerless to bring it to a conclusion."

NEW ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

Baltimore, March 21.—Among the many Southern industrial and other developmental enterprises reported in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record are the following:

C. B. Cozart Grain Co., Panhandle, Tex., will build 15,000 bushel grain elevator.

Kansas City Stock Yards Co., Kansas City, Mo., plans to expend $2,500,000 to extend, improve and rebuild existing facilities.

Decatur Car Wheel Co., Decatur, Ala., will expend $200,000 to build addition to plant for manufacturing frogs and switches.

Edward Tilden, Chicago, Ill., will build cottonseed oil mill at Memphis, Tenn., at an estimated cost of $100,000.

Norwood Glass Co., Clarksburg, W. Va., will build plant in Norwood addition for manufacturing hand-blown glass; cost, about $75,000.

John Gill & Sons Co., Cleveland, Ohio, will equip $100,000 stone cutting plant at Carthage, Mo.

L. O. Steinback Lumber Co., Charleston, S. C., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000 to manufacture lumber.

Olive Cherokee Lead and Zinc Co., Joplin, Mo., was incorporated with capital stock of $50,000, to develop lead and zinc mines.

King Harlan Coal Co. was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000, by Tyler, Calhoun and others, of Nashville, Tenn.; is reported to develop coal minees in Harlan county, Ky.

Wood-Sullivan Coal Co., Mullens, W. Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000, to develop coal mines, etc.

Neches Rice Milling Co., Beaumont, Tex., lately incorporated with capital stock of $50,000, changed name to Tyrell Rice Milling Co., and purchased the properties of the Bettis Milling Co.; will remodel present buildings, erect rice elevator to cost $40,000, and fireproof rice warehouse to cost $20,000; mill to have daily capacity of 1,200 barrels of rice.

Devil's Fork Coal Co., Mullins, W. Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000, to develop coal mines.

F. O. Smith Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Norfolk, Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000, to establish shipbuilding plant.

Mead-Tolliver Coal Co., Mullens, W. Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000, to develop coal mines.

Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga., will expend $20,000 to erect additional building and $40,000 for machinery to manufacture knit goods.

Springfield Arctic Ice and Cold Storage Co., Springfield, Mo., was incorporated with capital stock of $25,000, to establish ice and cold storage plant.

Port Commissioners, Jacksonville, Fla., will install cotton compress of 1,000 to 1,200 bales daily capacity, to cost $25,000.

Philippi Woolen Mills Co., Philippi, W. Va., was incorporated with capital stock of $25,000, to establish mill for production of woolen blankets.

Savannah Sugar Refining Co., Savannah, Ga., was incorporated with capital stock of $100,000, to establish sugar refinery.

Table Products Co., Jacksonville, Fla., was incorporated with capital stock of $30,000, to manufacture table products.

Slatum Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., was incorporated with $100,000 capital stock.

HOW LEISURE KILLS PEOPLE IN SMALL TOWNS

In the April American Magazine George Fitch writes another Homeburg sketch of life in a small town entitled, "Homeburg's Leisure Class." Of the dangers of loafing in small towns Mr. Fitch writes in part as follows:

"Leisure has killed more people in Homeburg than work ever did. For years our biggest problem was the job of keeping our retired farmers alive. When a farmer has worked forty years or so and has accumulated a quarter section of land, and a few children who need high school education, he rents his farm and moves into town where he lives comfortably on $50 a month und fills a tasty tomb in a very few years. It isn't so hard on the farmer's wife, because she takes her housework into town with her and keeps busy. But when the farmer has settled down in town, far from a chance to work, he discovers that he has about 14 hours of leisure each day on his hands with nothing to do with them but to eat. Out of regard for his digestion he can't eat more than three hours a day. That leave him 11 hours in which to go down-town for the mail and do the chores around the house.

"He stands it pretty well the first and the second year is so long that he begins to lay plans for his centennial, and about the third year he takes to his bed and dies, with a sigh of relief. That's what leisure does to a Homeburg man who isn't used to it. And that is one of the reasons why when I see a man in New York with nothing to do from choice, I think of the sad army of the unemployed in Homeburg draping themselves around the grain office every day in fine weather, and wearing away the weary years in idleness because they are too old to work, and don't have to, anyway.

"Of late years we have been working earnestly to conserve our retired farmers. They are fine men, and we hate to see them wasted. We have been trying to reduce their leisure—just as a city man tries to reduce his flesh. We elect them to everything possible. We have taught a number of them how to play pool in the Commercial Club. We have started a farmers' elevator, a farmers' bank and a planter factory, and have got them to invest money. That has been a godsend, because it has kept a large number of them busy and happy trying to save the said money. But where we have saved one retired farmer, the automobile has saved ten. Whenever one of our unemployed comes out with a machine, we sigh with relief and stop worrying about him. It's just the same as if he had been given wings and a world to explore. In summer our retired farmers who have autos loaf around the country from Indiana to Idaho and talk crops in the garages of a thousand towns. And in winter they rebuild their cars, and talk good roads. Twenty years ago you could talk good roads to a farmer or bang him with a club, with the same result. But last year our retired farmers organized a good roads association, and to amuse themselves they have dragged the roads for miles around and have built a mile of rock road leading south to the cemetery—where in the old April days, as Henry Snyder says, the deceased was buried once, but the mourners got buried twice—going out and coming back."

TAKE SALTS TO FLUSH KIDNEYS

Eat less meat if you feel Backachy or Bladder troubles you—Salts is fine for Kidneys.

Meat forms uric acid which excites and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eaters of meat must flush the kidneys ocasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels; removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To nueutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive; harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE. the amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for Strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office, No. 51. Advertisements cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them. Contract advertising inserted "till forbid" will be discontinued only on written notice from the advertiser.

STRAYED OR STOLEN — SUNDAY morning, black male puppy, about four months' old Answers to name of "Tige." Reward if returned to 425 S. 4th st., or 'Phone 2095-J. mh22-1t*

WANTED — TO SELL, TWO CAR loads of Hard Wood blocks mixed with dry pine, cut and split stove length. Big load delivered, $1.25. 'Phone 818. mh22-1t*

WANTED — AGENT TO REPRESENT us on commission basis, for the sale of bottles to bottlers in the state of North Carolina; we require agent traveling all over State, and willing to add our agency to his other line. Apply, The Coshocton Glass Co., in Coshocton, Ohio. mh22-1t*

WANTED — A MAN TO CANVASS from house to house and work up weekly routes. Special inducements to customers and liberal commission to agent. Apply Grand Union Tea Co., Norfolk, Va. mh22-1t

FOUND — WATCH. OWNER CAN OBTAIN same by giving description and paying for ad. Charles W. Rogers, 215 Dock st. mh22-1t*

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS IN USED cars. The following cars have been placed with us for sale at exceptionally low prices: 1913 Maxwell Roadster, 30 horsepower, $300.00; 1912 Overland Roadster, 30 horse power, $250.00; 1912 Oakland Roadster, 30 horse power, $200.00; 1911 Maxwell Roadster, $200.00. Ford Auto. Co. mh21-2t*

MONEY TO LEND? IF SO WE CAN place several thousand dollars on fine property first mortgage. Address Real Estate, P. O. Box 374. mh 21-2t

THE COMBINATION OF BIG COMFORT and small cost is reached in living in the splendid Carolina Apartment House. We have a comfortable, beautiful apartment of four rooms and bath for rent. Price includes heat, artesian water, etc. Let us show it to you. J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess st. mh21-2t

WANTED — MEN TO LEARN THE Barber Trade. Positively the best trade of the kind. Can prepare you in a few weeks. Wages while learning. Open to everyone. Apply by mail. Moler Barber College, Atlanta, Ga. mh21-6t*

EXHORBITANT FIRE INSURANCE rates are not charged in this city; but sometimes mistakes in rates are made, and if you want your rate investigated at no cost to you, call on Mr. Jos. D. Smith, manager of our Insurance Department. J. G. Wright & Son, Real Estate and Insurance Agents. mh21-3t

TWO NOTARIES PUBLIC, ALWAYS AT your service; will go anywhere. Harriss Typewriting & Adv. Co. mh1-m,w,f-tf

IF YOU WANT TO WRITE IT RIGHT, let us write it. Expert typewriting, stenographic and notary work. Multigraphing and printing. Harriss. mh1-m,w,f-tf

IF IT IS SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS, see Uncle Charles, before you buy. No. 6 South Front street, or 'Phone 642. ja5-tf

FOR SALE — 150 BUSHELS EARLY Triumph Porto Rico and Nancy Hall slips; one dollar a bushel, F. O. B. Montague, N. C. and steamer Whitlock. Cash with order. J. E. Henry, R. F. D., Long Creek, N. C. mh21-2t

NEW HOTEL AT LUMBERTON — When in Lumberton, stop at the Thompson Hotel, Main street. Free Auto. Service. Free Fires. Brick structure. Dining room connection. Courteous treatment. F. A. Crabtree, Mgr. mh7-su,m,f-9t

FOR SALE — CAFE, FULLY EQUIP-ped; good business, established on a paying basis. Can arrange terms with purchaser having some cash, or would lease to reliable party. Address Cafe, care Star. mh17-6t

BOYS' BRIGADE LYCEUM COURSE — The Avon Sketch Club, Monday, March 22. Reserved seats on sale at Munson & Company's, Saturday and Monday. mh16-7t

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN Baby Chicks. Hatching eggs guaranteed; fresh eggs for table use. Pine Grove Poultry Farm. Adolph G. Ahrens, Prop.; 'Phone 4512. mh4-tf

BY ORDER OF THE PUBLISHERS — Beginning with issue dated March 7th, the price of the Hearst's Sunday American will be 5 cents per copy. Gordon Brothers; 'Phone 745. mh4-tf

PANAMA EXPOSITION — IF YOU ARE interested, communicate with Dr. J. H. Foster, 503 Chestnut street, or 'phone 765-J. fe17-tf

FOR RENT — TWO, THREE OR FIVE room apartment, bath and all modern conveniences. House practically new. Possession at once. Use of 'Phone. Telephone 660. 415 Grace street. mh4-tf

YACHT FOR SALE — FIFTY-ONE feet long; ten feet beam; thirty-six horse power Gray motor. Built eighteen months ago. L. G. Daniels, Newbern, N. C. mh13-tf

NOTICE OF PRIMARY ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the Charter of the City of Wilmington and the law, and also in pursuance to a resolution passed by the City Council of the City of Wilmington, North Carolina, and the City Board of Elections of said City, a Primary Election has been called and ordered to be held in the City of Wilmington on Tuesday, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1915, at the various voting precincts of said city, for the nomination of Candidates for Mayor and Councilmen, or other governing body of said City, to be voted for in the general Municipal Election to be held in said City on Tuesday, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1915. That only the names of the candidates nominated in the Primary Election will be placed upon the official ballot to be voted in the General Municipal Election.

The following precincts, polling places and Registrars and Poll Holders have been established and named for the purpose of holding and conducting said election, to-wit:

First Ward—Election precinct shall include the territory described in the Charter of the City as the First Ward.

Polling Place: Engine house, 4th and Campbell streets.

Registrar: W. H. Howe.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election: Willie Kerr, J. E. Elkins.

Second Ward—Election precinct shall include the territory described in the Charter of the City as the Second Ward.

Polling Place: Court House of New Hanover County, in the basement at Northwestern Corner of said building.

Registrar: W. W. Hodges.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election: E. H. Munson and C. H. Ward.

Third Ward—Election precinct shall include the territory described in the Charter of the City as the Third Ward.

Polling Place: Giblem Lodge, 8th and Princess street.

Registrar: J. R. Davis.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election: Sam Wood and C. C. Bellamy.

Fourth Ward—Election precinct shall include the territory described in the Charter of the City as the Fourth Ward.

Polling Place: McClellan's Stables, 116 Dock street.

Registrar: W. A. Spooner.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election: J. O. Reilly and J. T. Riley.

Fifth Ward—Election precinct shall include the territory described in the Charter of the City as the Fifth Ward.

Polling Place: New Engine House, 5th and Castle streets.

Registrar: R. H. Orrell.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election: S. A. Matthews and I. N. Burriss.

Sixth Ward—Election precinct shall include the territory described in the Charter of the City as the Sixth Ward.

Polling Place: Mann's Store, 17th and Market streets.

Registrar: J. F. Mann.

Poll Holders and Judges of Election: J. H. Womble and A. M. King.

All persons who have registered in the Charter Election to be held in the City need not register again in order to be entitled to vote in said Primary Election. The Registration Books will be opened for the registration of voters in their respective election precincts as required by law; they open for the registration of voters on Friday, the 2nd day of April, 1915, and close on Saturday, the 10th of April, 1915, Sundays excepted. On Saturdays they will be kept open until 9 o'clock P. M. Saturday, the 10th of April, will be also Challenge Day.

Official ballots to be voted in said election will be provided at the polling places as required by law. In the event of a tie vote between any two opposing candidates, not otherwise settled, will be settled in a primary between such two candidates, to be held on the Friday following said Primary Election hereby called.

All electors desiring to vote in said Primary Election must be registered, and the names of the candidates will be published as required by law.

Said election will be conducted as required by law.

By order of the Board of City Elections and City Council of the City of Wilmington.

THOS. D. MEARES,
City Clerk and Treasurer.

mh21 to ap20 inc.

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This is not war news from Poland, but is the kind of noise the Poles make when they want a package of A. D. S. Cold and Grippe Tables.

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Cooper's Crusoe	8-3½-3
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Cooper's Lenox	8-3-3
Cooper's Sunset (C. S. M.)	8-3-3
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Cooper's Herlo (C. S. M.)	8-4-4
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